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RAIL LABOR CHIEFS ANSWER SUMMONS TO BIG CONFERENCE

Matters Vital to All Workers on
Roads to Be Discussed
at Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—Edward H. Fitzgerald, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, announced today that 16 chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods and other executive officers of the railroad union would meet in Cincinnati next Tuesday to take up matters vital to the common welfare of all railroad workers. Some 40 executives are expected to attend the meeting.

The meeting was called on instructions of B. M. Jewell, head of the Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that it was at first planned to hold the meeting in Chicago Friday. "It will be the first gathering of its kind ever held in the history of organized labor," he said.

It is expected that a course of action with regard to reduction in wages of railroad workers, recently made and contemplated by the United States Railroad Labor Board will be decided on, but that is a matter that will be developed at the meeting it was said.

It is more than likely that actions decided on by the railway chiefs will be presented to the convention. It is understood that the switch to Cincinnati was first scheduled to be held was due to the fact that a number of leaders were unable to get to Chicago in time for the conference Friday and also that the chiefs would be in Cincinnati the following week for the convention of the American Federation which was begun today.

Among the heads of the brotherhoods who are expected to attend are: Warren Stone, Cleveland, Locomotive Engineers; W. S. Carter, Cleveland, Firemen and Enginemen; W. G. Lee, Cleveland, Railroad Trainmen; L. E. Shepard, Cleveland, and Grand Rapids, Ia., Order of Railway Conductors; T. C. Ashen, Buffalo, Switchmen's Union of North America; B. M. Jewell, Chicago, Railway Employees, Department of the American Federation of Labor; Timothy Healy, New York, Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers; E. R. Gifford, Detroit, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; Daniel Heit, Chicago, Signal Men of North America; E. J. Manion, St. Louis, Order of Railway Telegraphers; J. C. Luehrs, Chicago, Train Dispatchers Association; T. O'Neill, Master Mechanics Association; J. L. Johnson, Washington, Order of Machinists; J. J. Noonan, Washington, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; J. Haynes, Washington, Railway Sheet Metal Workers; Joseph Franklin, Kansas City, Railway Boilermakers; Martin Ryan, Kansas City, Mo., Railway Car Men's Union; J. W. Kline, Chicago, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; John L. Lewis, president, and William Green of the United Mine Workers of America.

DRASTIC CHANGES URGED IN INDIA

Deputation Lays Retrenchment
Program Before Viceroy

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, June 1.—The Joint Associated Chambers of Commerce of India formed an impressive deputation yesterday to call upon the Viceroy. Mr. Rhodes of Calcutta, president of the Associated Chambers, also the chairman of the Bombay, Upper India, Burma, Punjab, Bengal, Indian Merchants and Marwar Chamber of Commerce, forming a party of four Europeans and four Indians, declared that only the most drastic and far-reaching retrenchment in all branches of the Administration would relieve the serious financial position in which the country found itself.

An inquiry was desired as to whether the ministerial portfolios at headquarters, dealing with subjects that had been transferred to the provinces such as education, industry, and labor, might not be abolished. The deputation claimed that four executive ministers in addition to three other ministers were a costly luxury for each province. Military expenditure was excessive because it was based upon the assumption that India had to be a military power. The ever-increasing borrowings were reducing available capital. In the last four years the Government had spent 90 crores in excess of the revenue.

Adoption of a definite currency policy was urged.

Expenditure in connection with the new Delhi should be confined to the bare completion of essential buildings, without ornamentation.

The Viceroy in reply said the Government was fully alive to the seriousness of the financial position. The question of the expenditure in each department was to be tested. "We intend no half measures," he said, "and we shall protect, conceal or reserve nothing. There are to be no temporary measures. The Income Commission is to examine the entire administrative machine and policy."

The Viceroy declared that the Government had to cope with immense difficulties.

RECEPTION IN BRUSSELS

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, June 1.—The president, the council and the principal of Brussels University were received yesterday by Henry P. Fletcher, the new United States Ambassador, to whom they delivered greetings from the university.

Reprisals Taken Against Communists

By The Associated Press

Rome, June 1

THE situation at Bologna, where organized Fascist disorders broke out yesterday, was still grave today although the city has been divided into four zones under military authority. The regulations designed to prevent the Fascists from entering the city are of no avail, as 3000 of them arrived today to relieve an equal number who returned home temporarily.

Reprisals by the Fascists against Communists and Socialists continue. At Bologna, incendiary bombs destroyed a local co-operative warehouse, causing damage estimated at 500,000 lire.

PRESIDENT MUST GO, SAYS GENERAL WU

Hsu Shih-Chang's Position in
China Untenable—Reunification
Prospect Brightens

By Special Cable

PEKING, June 1.—In an interview at Pailoting today, Gen. Wu Pei-fu, whose recent victory over the Chang forces put him in control of northern China, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the old Parliament would be reconvened at an early date. A circular telegram calling upon the members to attend a preliminary conference at Tientsin has already been sent out and a formal reconvening at Peking is to follow. The members themselves are taking action independently, but General Wu has not only endorsed their action but is doing what he can to facilitate their plans.

The calling of the conference makes President Hsu Shih-Chang's position untenable. "Under Hsu Shih-Chang's presidency," says General Wu, "the country has gone from bad to worse. Hsu is responsible, above all others, for this war and he has been requested on all sides to resign. His position is illegal. He must go."

Chief interest now centers upon the question of reunification and it is believed that through Parliament may be found the best means of bringing the North and South together. It is confidently felt that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's anti-North campaign will break down when Parliament convenes. Meanwhile the 500 parliamentarians are gathering at Tientsin and will be left free to act as they see fit with regard to the President, the Cabinet and Gen. Wu Pei-fu's position. It is intimated that Li Yuan-hung has expressed his willingness to take over the presidency.

So far as the military situation is concerned, there has been little fighting of a serious nature for some time past, but the Wu forces are still moving north and it is expected that they will be able soon to suppress the disorganized forces of Gen. Chang Tso-lin.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 1.—Gen. Wu Pei-fu's victory over Gen. Chang Tso-lin, where conditions are becoming continually more involved. General Chang's defeated army is still holding the Great Wall north of Tientsin and General Wu's financial resources have become so depleted that, although he is now supreme in Peking, he has been unable so far either to put down the rebellion in his own rear or drive General Chang back into Manchuria. The situation is such that General Wu and the so-called popular Chinese Government he controls would probably be able to suppress the rebellion.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

BULLFIGHTING DENOUNCED IN SPANISH PARLIAMENT

Protest Raised in Cortes Against What Is Characterized
as "National Disgrace"

MADRID, May 22 (Special Correspondence).—For the first time in history the question of the moral legitimacy of bullfighting has been brought up in the Spanish Parliament, and deputies have risen to condemn it in strong and bitter terms.

To all who possess an intimate knowledge of the life of the Spanish people, of the forces that are at work, of the progressive movement in its various aspects, and again of the strength of the reactionary elements, this is indeed a very considerable event, and the circumstances are peculiarly interesting. In both the national and international senses they are important also. One warm afternoon last summer it was found that there were insufficient deputies in the Chamber to conduct the business on hand, and it was announced that the reason was that so many of them had gone to the big bullfight that was being held that day. However true or untrue the statement on that occasion may have been, it is certain that but a very small proportion of the members of the Spanish Parliament, or the intelligent and cultivated classes of Spain in general, now give any personal support to the "toros," as this business is called for short.

But neither, for reasons of their personal and electoral popularity, do they take occasion to denounce it. Yet, Spain knows very well, and has abundant proof continually, that whatever may be her economic position, and however successful may be her politics and her diplomacy, this horrible bullfighting—none the less horrible for the skill and the courage that the participants display—will prevent her from gaining the complete respect of other nations, and in this way it is a handicap upon her.

It is pretended that it has such a hold upon the people that it would be dangerous politically to try to suppress it, but a knowledge of the true facts of the case disproves any such idea. The authorities could stop it immediately if they chose. Why do they not do so? That is a question being very much asked at this moment for special reasons, and the lack of a plain answer only serves to indicate once again the mystery of the matter and to arouse suggestions of the secret workings of the reactionary forces of this strange country. Never upon any occasion do the clergy denounce the bullfight. On the contrary, the priests will discuss them in the streets complacently and critically with the people who are interested, and it is freely asserted that at such centers as Seville priests themselves have attended these exhibitions, disguising themselves to some extent in clerical garb for the occasion.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

MEXICAN RAILWAY CHIEF SEEKS LOAN IN NEW YORK



Prominent Figures in Parley
Adolfo de la Huerta, Minister of Finance of Mexico (at Left, Photograph (c) Keystone View Co.), and Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman of American Group of Bankers (Right, Photograph by Central News Photo Service).

Silent on Rumor That American Stockholders Will Take Over and Operate Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 1.—Leon Salinas, chairman of the executive board of the National Railways of Mexico, who has come to New York City to negotiate a loan for the company, would neither affirm nor deny today the report that a plan is on foot to turn the property over to American stockholders for operation of the lines. He said he was not yet in a position to make a statement on this subject. He denied most emphatically that money was being sought to rehabilitate the property.

It is understood that the officials of the Mexican company are desirous of

putting the properties in the same state of efficiency that existed at the outbreak of the Madro revolution against Porfirio Diaz.

It may be possible to do this, it is believed, without turning the properties over to the American company.

On the eve of the first conference of international bankers and Mexican officials over plans for the payment of Mexico of its defaulted bonded indebtedness, Adolfo de la Huerta, Minister of Finance of Mexico, appeared optimistic, but failed to comment on the prospects of arriving at a definite solution of the national debt. He said a loan is not included in the program, and that closely linked with the discussions with the bankers which will begin here tomorrow, would be the subject of the railroads and oil properties.

Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the American group of the International Bankers Committee and Walter C. Teague, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, spent some time with Mr. de la Huerta yesterday. Mr. Lamont indicated that a formal announcement of the plans of the international committee would be issued today.

Mr. de la Huerta said he was entirely at the command of the bankers; that his stay in New York is indefinite and that he did not intend to visit in Mexico until the situation there had improved. He said little credence should be given to the reported revolution headed by Brig.-Gen. Felix Diaz.

President Obregon Invites Jewish Refugees to Mexico

CHICAGO, June 1.—Paul W. Rothenburg, Jewish social worker of Chicago, yesterday made public a letter from President Obregon of Mexico in which plans were discussed for the opening of Mexico to 500,000 Jewish refugees now scattered throughout Europe.

The letter expressed a desire by the Mexican Government to see the immigration of Jewish refugees, provided they became subjects of Mexico, President Obregon stating that this decision is necessary if they are to own real estate.

According to Mr. Rothenburg, the Mexican Government has proposed to free Jewish immigrants from the \$250 immigrant admission tax, transport them free from the port of entry to their point of destination, exempt them from taxes for a number of years and assist them financially in establishing themselves.

President Obregon also stated that "there are several million hectares of land appropriate for colonization purposes." According to Mr. Rothenburg the immigrants are anxious to come to America, but cannot do so because of immigration restrictions.

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King Boris Becomes His Own Gardener

Believes Rulers Must Be More
Than Figureheads

SOFIA, June 1.—King Boris of Bulgaria has become his own gardener. He may be seen working any day at the palace grounds. He believes the time has come when kings must be something more than mere constitutional figureheads.

"In our country," he said, "every one must work. Our policy is one of productivity. Even my sisters (Princess Eudoxia and Princess Nadejda) are doing their share. You will find them in the kitchen doing some useful household tasks. Kings as well as countries have their days of adversity, and it is only through labor that we can regain our normal level."

BELFAST LEADERS ARRIVE IN LONDON

Ulster to Be Saved From Invasion
—Mr. Churchill's Speech
Makes Good Impression

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 1.—Winston Churchill's Irish statement yesterday in the House of Commons has produced a good impression here. Even Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins expressed themselves afterward as appreciative of its frank admission of their difficulties and the straightforward declaration of where England stands.

Ireland now has before her two possible futures. In the one, Irishmen can build up for themselves their own free government, at peace with Ulster, and therefore also with Great Britain, under conditions in which law and order can be restored and prosperity regained. In the other, continual civil war between the Irishmen of the South and the Irishmen of the North must be inevitable, a civil war which can never terminate in a victory for the South, since the whole might of the British Empire is committed to defend Ulster from aggression; a civil war wherein Ireland must slide still further down the slope of national deterioration, on which she has already entered, toward the abyss that has already engulfed the unhappy people of Russia. Free elections in South Ireland have been postponed by the Collins-de Valera pact. It is still reasonable to hope, however, that the right of all free peoples to decide their own future for themselves may not be denied the Irish indefinitely. It is still reasonable also to suppose that Eamon de Valera will carry out his promise of co-operation in restoring law and order, and that when this has been done a real popular vote upon the proposed election may be taken.

British garrison will in the meanwhile remain in Dublin and the pledge that the British Empire shall not be broken up. The issues have been defined and they are of the utmost gravity, but the reception given to Mr. Churchill's statement shows that they have been defined correctly, and that the period of doubt and uncertainty is at an end. Sir James Craig and Lord Londonderry arrived here this morning and are now in consultation with the British Cabinet. They are understood to be devising plans to safeguard Ulster from invasion, which is now threatening it on the Donegal-Tyrone border.

Officials Express Hope

Irish Factional Leaders
Will Again Meet Together

LONDON, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—Hope of a meeting between representatives of the Ulster Government and the Government of Southern Ireland was expressed after a conference today between the Premier, Sir James Craig, and Lord Londonderry of the Ulster Cabinet with Mr. Lloyd George. The conference lasted an hour and a half and it is understood the conferees will meet again tomorrow morning.

The Daily Mail says: "In effect the Cabinet turns a blind eye to the Collins-de Valera pact and tells us that if we are being duped we shall know it in due time; meanwhile we are to wait and see."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Nothing in the speech was better than the concluding passage wherein Mr. Churchill insisted upon the wisdom of carrying out the treaty on the British side most carefully in all its points, so that we should give it every chance of succeeding."

Says the Daily News: "It would be the climax of absurdity to permit Ireland to relapse into anarchy or be plunged into the horrors of invasion, simply because Mr. de Valera refuses to conform with some perhaps very important detail of the treaty. There is no question that Ireland could be reconquered and that a kind of peace could be restored after a sufficient number of its youth were slaughtered, its villages burned, its trade destroyed, and this country once more held up to the world as the true inheritor of the Academy of Fine Arts and History of the Westminster Gazette denounces as 'objectionable, unnecessary, and dangerous.' Mr. Churchill's suggestion that Ireland may be reconquered."

SPAIN HONORS EXPLORER

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Danish explorer, Dr. Ditts Holm, G. C. G., who resides here at 14 John Street, has been notified that he has been elected an honorary corresponding member of the Academy of Fine Arts and History in Toledo, Spain.

Bulgarian Peasants Support Premier

By The Associated Press

Sofia, June 1.

THE peasants' congress which has been in session here several days has adjourned after approving the course of Mr. Stamboulisky, the Premier, in appealing to the League of Nations to give Bulgaria an outlet to the sea and warning the bourgeois adversaries of the peasants that an agrarian dictatorship will be established if an attempt is made by the bourgeois to seize the Government.

The end of the congress was marked with festivities, including parades through the streets to the music of numerous bands which were kept up practically all Tuesday night and yesterday.

BRITAIN IS ALIGNED AGAIN WITH FRANCE

Mr. Lloyd George's Speech Has
Good Effect—Bankers' Conference Resumes Its Sessions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 1.—Mr. Lloyd George's temperate statement upon the question of German reparations in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, coupled with the announcement from Paris that the Reparation Commission has granted a further moratorium to Germany, has produced a demand on the London Stock Exchange for both French and German bonds. The maintenance of the Anglo-French co-operation, combined with a willingness upon the part of Great Britain to discuss the mutual cancellation of war debts, provided such cancellation be general and not one-sided, were the main points in Mr. Lloyd George's speech.

Germany has been given credit for an honest endeavor to fulfill her obligations. The fact also has been recognized that the task of the German Government is a difficult one, and that the impossible must not be asked of that country. At the same time, however, no loophole has been left for a doubt of Great Britain's wholehearted co-operation with France to enforce reparations in a reasonable spirit. Great Britain is thus once more aligned with France in this important matter. The faithful May 31, so long looked forward to with anxiety, has brought, as the Christian Science Monitor representative anticipated, a mutual comprehension instead of strife.

The international bankers' conference in Paris has been able to resume its session and the next development to be looked for concerns the terms on which the international loan can be raised. These terms must bring up also the question of the extent of Germany's ultimate war liabilities, since these necessarily affect her credit. This can now, however, be discussed at leisure, since no date for coercion any longer threatens the near horizon.

Premier Says United States Is Concerned That Reparations Should Not Be Too Extreme

LONDON, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—With Germany undefiant, Mr. Lloyd George had planned to make a brief statement on reparations in Parliament yesterday, but when John Robert Clynes, Labor member, opened the debate and attributed the present difficulties to the Government's election pledges of 1918, the Prime Minister launched into a long defense of the Reparations Commission and the Treaty of Versailles.

Whatever lack of balance was evident in the working of the Treaty and likewise the workings of the League of Nations, he said, was due to the absence of the United States which, having no claims with respect to reparations, was friendly to France, Italy, Great Britain and Germany, and was concerned in seeing that reparations were not driven to extremes, to upset the balance of world trade.

"It is not a question of France acting alone if there is defiance of the Versailles Treaty," he said. "We are signatories to the Treaty, which the House of Commons ratified. We are committed to it. In spite of all misrepresentations we will stand for the policy of moderation and fulfillment."

Circumstances which had arisen, he said, made it unnecessary to refer to any discussions of recent weeks, and he hoped it would be unnecessary to resume those discussions and enter into the question of the effect of isolated action.

Discussing the question of war debts, the Prime Minister said it was impossible to contemplate the proposal that Great Britain should forego all her claims against the Allies without any remission of what Great Britain owed.

"If the German reparations be added," he said, "the debt due to this country is £2,000,000,000, while we owe about £1,000,000,000. Is the proposal that we should forego the whole sum without the remission of what we owe? We are perfectly willing to enter into any international discussion with a view to obliterating the whole of the war debts provided we receive benefit equal to that which we are prepared to confer. We have an interest beyond that of creditor. We have an interest of a great international trader."

ALLIES FAVORABLE TO GERMAN OFFER FOR PAYING DEBTS

Present Installment to Be Reduced
—Certain Points Reserved
—Provisional Moratorium

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 1.—At a late hour the Reparation Commission decided to reply favorably to the German proposition, but although the provisional partial moratorium is confirmed as from today, various points are reserved for further discussion. This provisional reduction of the payments demanded provides that Germany shall only hand over 720,000,000 gold marks this year.

It is true that, at a maximum, Germany may also pay in kind nearly 1,500,000,000 marks, but this part of the obligation can provoke no disagreement until next year. The sum in cash is to be contrasted with 2,000,000,000 marks, together with a variable annuity equaling 26 per cent of the German exportation fixed in May of last year. Undoubtedly the difference is substantial, but even now the best opinion is that without an outside loan it will be impossible for Germany to find such an amount. Therefore if the bankers' negotiations break down, it is probable that a German default will ensue and a fresh crisis will arise.

Success of Loan Essential

Nothing can enable Europe to forget for some time the dangerous problem, except the success of the loan. It is therefore unpleasant to learn that the negotiations are hanging fire. The Christian Science Monitor representative learned today that success was doubtful. The conditions necessary are not considered forthcoming. The commission has resumed sitting and will make a genuine attempt to arrive at a solution. The commission is bound to record the existence of a preliminary impression. Moreover the Reparation Commission with this possibility in mind declines to admit that the check of an international loan will give Germany the right to meet its payments by simply the emission of paper money.

In the event of a failure, Germany must present new propositions. The moratorium is susceptible of revocation at any moment in the case of bad faith. New discussions are opening up. Although the main idea of granting a respite is adopted by the date originally laid down, The Christian Science Monitor's representative views that the discussions would be prolonged beyond that date is thus confirmed.

Details To Be Settled

Some of the conditions have still to be settled in detail between the German Government and the committee of guarantees which will operate in Berlin and will survey the efforts of the government to meet its claims and carry out its obligations. The fact that the Reparation Commission insists on the right to annul all that is now done is a clear anticipation of the breakdown of the loan, without which the German proposition relative to the floating debt will be frankly abandoned. Envisaging this possibility, the commission reserves the power to demand other arrangements for settling the question of a budgetary deficit and a floating debt.

Reparation Progress Seen by Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Treasury officials here today said that dispatches from the German Reparation Conference at Paris "denote progress." One high official expressed the view that the decision of the commission to grant Germany a provisional moratorium for the year 1922 would enable that country to start balancing its budget and its affairs in order. It was declared that the proposed loan to Germany might be given precedence over reparation payments.

This plan would have to be approved by the various countries, and the Treasury official said it might meet with some opposition.

FRANCE REQUIRES PLAIN STATEMENT

Still Uncertain as to The Hague
—Better Entente Feeling

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 1.—Only after Raymond Poincaré, the French Prime Minister, in his speech at the evening had tested the feeling of the Chamber of Deputies will France decide whether she will attend The Hague Conference. Every body in official circles is noncommittal. The question remains in doubt and there is a strong current against participation. Certainly the Government will request the plainest denials. Happily there is a better feeling about the Entente with England and therefore less inclination to refuse in a mere spirit of opposition to the British view. Mr. Lloyd George's speech is in strong contradiction to the indiscreet writings of his chief partisans who were called for a repudiation of the Entente and has produced a good effect.

Nothing more mischievous than the insistence on the separation of the two countries has ever been seen in foreign politics. It is regarded as the view of the bankers, particularly the American bankers, that precisely this uncertainty about the Entente makes the loan prospects so meager. To the olive branch held out by Mr. Lloyd George, Paris should therefore respond.

DEMOCRATS READY TO FIGHT GAG RULE

Mr. Simmons Warns Majority in Senate—Appropriation Bills Threatened

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Voicing the feelings of a militant minority, Fournier M. Simmons, Democratic leader in charge of the tariff opposition, served notice on the Administration today that the Democratic Party is not to be "bulldozed or coerced into submission" by the application of a "gag" rule to shut off legitimate discussion in the Senate.

Coupled with this statement, he declared that if the Republicans eventually succeed in "gagging" them they would carry their appeal to the country in protest against steamroller methods to force legislation through the Senate.

Simultaneously with the warning of the Democratic spokesman, Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, one of the leaders in the campaign for cloture, reminded his colleagues that the legislative situation in the Senate is "dangerous" and that the Republican voters of the nation will hold the party in power responsible if the program fails.

Old Guard Men Yield

These two statements, coming from representative spokesmen of both parties, indicate clearly the critical situation that confronts the administration managers in their efforts to regain their lost control of the Senate. Another indication of the seriousness of the state of affairs is the fact that "Old Guard" Senators laid aside their prejudices and convictions to support the movement for a cloture rule as their only way out of the predicament.

Secretly, the Democratic minority is laughing up its sleeves at the plight in which the majority finds itself. Administration leaders were groping about in the hope of finding some way of putting through the remaining supply bills before July 1, when the fiscal year ends. For this reason the Republican committee on Appropriations pointed to draft a cloture rule were busy sounding out the members of the party. A tentative draft virtually has been agreed upon and in all probability will be adopted by the party conference. It provides more liberally for debate, but in the opinion of Democratic senators, and the Republicans as well, it would provide an effective "gag." A petition for cloture by 25 senators instead of 16 would be required, but in the view of most senators that is a mere matter of detail.

Appropriations Easily Blocked

Senator Lenroot declared today that if the cloture rule is not applied soon in the Senate the Republican Party will be held responsible for the failure of the legislative program, which he declared is a "constant menace." He pointed out that a very slight Democratic opposition could hold up the army and navy bills, which in themselves present conflicting problems to the Senate.

Failure of the army and navy bills, along with several other of the appropriation measures, would put the administration in an embarrassing position. It virtually would paralyze those two arms of the service. Democratic senators have no desire

to let these measures go by default, yet they see in them a convenient club to hold over the head of the majority party. They should easily meet threats of "discipline" with a counter threat to delay the passage of the remaining supply bills, not to mention the tariff and the soldiers' bonus.

The bonus managers are still at loggerheads over the manner in which that bone of contention is to be taken up in the Senate. It will be several days before the Finance Committee reports the bill formally to the Senate and another delay will intervene before its chairman, Porter J. McCumber, Senator from North Dakota, seeks to bring it up for action. In the meantime, the question for the Republicans to solve between themselves is whether the bonus is to be given the right of way in the Senate.

Mr. McCumber and a strong following want it pushed ahead of the tariff. The equally strong faction wants it to wait for the tariff. Democratic senators are not inclined to pitch in and help them out of the situation, though Mr. Simmons and others want the bonus acted on now.

Nobody knows how long it will take to pass the bonus in the Senate. Mr. McCumber forecasts, or according to Mr. Simmons, it may take a week or more. He indicated that the Democrats are not particularly anxious to see it passed at all with its present indefinite payment to the soldiers. Nothing short of "spot payments" will please a certain faction in the minority party, although three of the Democrats of the Finance Committee voted for the McCumber measure.

PRICE CONFERENCES ON COAL CONTINUED

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, already having reached an agreement on spot coal prices with committees representing the operators of producing fields in five districts, met today with operators from other fields. It was hoped that the fixing of maximum fair prices for all producing districts could be completed soon.

Operators representing the Logan district of West Virginia met first with Mr. Hoover today. Committees representing the northwestern Pennsylvania, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and the Maryland and Upper Potomac districts are to meet with Mr. Hoover next week, the operators representing these districts having returned to their respective fields for conferences before discussing fair prices with the Commerce Secretary.

At the conference last night it was announced that in the Alabama district the fair price should be 25 cents below the final "Garfield scale," or a maximum of \$2.20 a ton to \$2.60 a ton.

In the Harlan and Hazard fields of Kentucky the southern Appalachian fields of Tennessee and Kentucky, and the Pocahontas, New River, Tug River, and Winding Gulf fields (smokeless coal districts of West Virginia) the maximum price was fixed at \$3.50 a ton.

Costs of production have been reduced in the Alabama field since the final Garfield scale was determined. Mr. Hoover explained. The operators, he said, emphasized that the price set was a maximum that anyone might sell below and that long contracts for coal are necessarily below the levels set.

OPPOSITION CEASES TO WHEAT BOARD

Progressives in Canadian House of Commons Are Hopeful of Obtaining Fair Compromise

OTTAWA, June 1 (Special).—The

Progressives, who had almost abandoned hope a week ago of securing either of the two important concessions which they demanded, namely, the reinstatement of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement and the re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board, now entertain fair hopes that they will at least secure a fair compromise on both. If they do the session should end by the middle of the month.

The report of the agricultural committee incorporating the resolution of Mr. Johnson of Moose Jaw which provides that there shall be federal legislation, establishing a national marketing agency to the extent of the federal power, such legislation to come into effect by proclamation after two or more of the provinces interested have conferred with the federal authority.

Inasmuch as the resolution provides that the bill shall be exempted from export control, much of the former opposition to the proposal has been removed. Had Mr. Johnson also consented to the incorporation of the further proposed amendment to the effect that the provinces interested should share whatever surplus or deficit which might result from the operations of the board, the opposition would have been better. Such amendment is bound to be offered when the report comes before the House of Commons, and, if acceptable, there are good chances of the Wheat Board being established under the conditions laid down.

Even the opponents of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement admit that during the past two days very strong arguments have been submitted in favor of its reinstatement, and very effective evidence against its further suspension. It may be that the agreement in its original form will never operate again; on the other hand there is a strong feeling that whatever alternative is offered must be statutory in character, and not simply dependent upon the discretion of the Railway Board in which westerners at the present time appear to repose but little confidence.

The argument before the special committee yesterday of Herbert Symington, K. C., counsel for the prairie provinces is regarded as one of the strongest briefs ever presented before a parliamentary committee and had its effect upon the committee. The railway experts will have a chance to answer it tomorrow, but whatever attitude they take Mr. Symington's brief is bound to have a profound effect upon the report of the committee.

The suggestion that the Progressives might offer a sub-amendment to the budget has apparently been abandoned. There has never been more than a faint hope that the amendment in the past. That offer on the present occasion by Sir Henry Drayton will be effectively beaten, and the Government will secure probably a record majority.

MILITARY COUP STIRS PARAGUAY

Forces of Former President Issue 24-Hour Ultimatum

BUENOS AYRES, June 1 (By The Associated Press).—A 24-hour ultimatum demanding the handing over of the Government has been delivered to President Ayala of Paraguay by Colonel Chirife, leader of the forces of former President Schaerer, says a dispatch to La Nacion from Asuncion today.

Should the ultimatum not be complied with, Colonel Chirife threatens to take the capital and declare himself dictator. Desultory fighting occurred 180 miles southeast of Asuncion, the message states.

The newspaper Juventud asserts that former President Schaerer has taken refuge in the German Legation at Asuncion.

A dispatch from Buenos Aires Wednesday night announced that President Ayala had requested of Congress a decree of martial law for 30 days throughout the Republic because of disturbed political conditions. A concentration of several

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thousand troops, the forces of former President Schaerer, was reported at Paraguarí, 35 miles southeast of Asuncion, by passengers arriving at the capital. It also was reported that the Schaererist deputies had met at Paraguarí and established a provisional government, with the intention of deposing President Ayala.

TURKS CONTINUE IONIAN ATROCITIES

Kemalist Subject Christians in Asia Minor to All Manner of Indignities

By Special Cable

ATHENS, June 1.—The sufferings of the Christians in Asia Minor under the Kemalist authorities are finally attracting the attention of the civilized world. The atrocities in the region of Pontus on the Black Sea under the leadership of Osman Agha continue. He recently exiled the men and boys in Tripolis, Samosun and Kerasous to the barren interior of Harput. Of 2500 who started from Tripolis, only 80 reached the interior, and these were in a deplorable state.

Ionian and Fatsa and Kerasous, being the centers of Greek culture and civilization, were completely devastated by the same Osman Agha in July and August, 1921.

In the regions of Amisos and Pafra, the extermination of the Christians is of a more systematic character. It consisted of the transportation of the men in five parties of 1000 and 500 each, and these were killed by rifle attacks on the way, when eight hours out from Kabak, near the Bosphorus. At the village of Toukaki, women and children were shot in houses and these were then burnt down.

In Pafra their system was, first, to impose intolerable taxes on the people and then to follow this up by exile and killing. The tragedy of exile, killing, dishonor, poverty and hunger have become the rule for Ionians under Mustafa Kemal Pasha. In the regions around the cities of Trebizond, Rodopolis, and Neokessaria, 816 towns were destroyed and 303,238 people killed, while 100 villages were completely deserted. In Bursa, every week, systematically, 15 Greeks were killed by the Turkish committee. The people defend themselves as far as possible, but they are unarmed.

British officer named Rogers and Dr. Yowell of the American Mission coming from Harput are full of the terrible outrages which are emphasized by the statistics, and they declare that the Christians must not be left alone to fight this unequal battle. The Turks are dividing up Europe and offering tempting commercial treaties or by making promises have contrived to throw dust into the eyes of Europe and even into America's eyes. "Divide and rule" is their motto. However a distinction must be made between the Kemalists and the enlightened Mohammedans for often there is no relation between them. The Greeks hope the truth will finally be known and measures taken by the civilized world.

SHOALS ULTIMATUM ISSUED BY FORD

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Henry Ford presented a virtual ultimatum on the question of disposition of Muscle Shoals in giving to the House Military Affairs Committee today his views on the model offer for the Alabama properties drafted by the committee.

In a letter laid before the committee by J. W. Worthington, one of his representatives, Mr. Ford declared he could not consent to elimination of the Gorgas Alabama Steam Power Plant from the properties the Government proposes to lease or sell, and in doing so declared that if his revised offer "is rejected then I must understand that the acceptance of my offer for Muscle Shoals 'as a whole and not in part' is refused."

A strange thing happened then. The Premier, Sanchez Guerra, rose to reply. He gave recognition to the good intentions of Mr. Bastos, but at the same time expressed his disagreement with him upon the point of bullfighting implying a want of culture.

Attitude of Clergy

Another thing happened then. The Premier, Sanchez Guerra, rose to reply. He gave recognition to the good intentions of Mr. Bastos, but at the same time expressed his disagreement with him upon the point of bullfighting implying a want of culture.

These statements are supported in a highly popular novel published two years ago, called "El Patio de los naranjos," which was honored with an academic prize and, purporting to give a faithful and detailed picture of Seville life, made one of the characters, a priest of importance, an ardent supporter of the "corrida" and showed him attending the exhibition in plain clothes.

Presence of Royalty

Other influences support the bullfighting, when those who denounce it think it is unfortunate that they do. Madrid society in general neglects the corridas now; it finds other diversions more interesting, and only on one or two special days do people of social importance visit these shows. But the royal boxes are maintained at the big bull rings, and the Queen—an English princess—visits the "corrida" when she goes to Seville in the springtime. She is being at the headquarters of this kind of thing. Nor does she turn her head away as she used to do at the beginning.

Most recently, when the question as to the desirability of bullfighting had come up most acutely, more so than ever before—only a day or two after the discussion in the Cortes, and on the very day when one of the national heroes of the bull ring, "Yarelo," as he was known, succumbed as the result of a previous encounter with a bull of which he had the worst—the Infanta Isabel, the King's aunt and a lady often referred to as the most popular in Spain, attended the bullfight at Madrid, taking her seat in the royal box. She is not a constant habitué any more than any other member of the royal family, who rarely attend, and this presence was so gratuitous, so unnecessary, and so peculiar in the circumstances that inevitably it caused comment. The "mystery" seemed to increase.

Deputies Discuss Problem

The matter came before the Cortes because of the things that have been happening in the bull rings lately. Two years ago "Galito," considered one of the cleverest matadors who have ever lived, paid the utmost penalty for his profession. It is suggested that that affair has somehow shaken most of the other matadors. Conditions were growing worse, since then and early in May "Graspe," a Valencian, of such position in his business that he was regarded as the successor of "Galito," paid the same penalty. Since then "Yarelo." All these were in the topmost flight.

The feelings of those who realize that this business is not sport but a national disgrace were roused at least to the point of protest in the Cortes, and an extraordinary scene has resulted. An interpellation upon the point of the desirability of suppression was made. Mr. Bastos rose and denounced the corridas in a vehement speech. He declared plainly that they were a "national disgrace" and he used the strongest language concerning the want of intelligence, taste, and feeling of those who support these exhibitions, from whatever class they may come. This much said—with approval generally from the Left—a Republican deputy remarked pertinently that the Sovereign himself had his box at the plaza de toros. On the other hand another deputy shouted out that prizefighting as indulged in by other nations was more disgraceful than bullfighting, and a man in the public gallery exclaimed: "You have no right to attack us!" Mr. Bastos then went on with his denunciation.

BULLFIGHTING DENOUNCED IN SPANISH PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

He mentioned, also, that the French Government had not found itself in a position to stop such exhibitions. He spoke nothing against them.

All over Spain the love of athletic sports is rapidly increasing, and the football cup competitions attract enormous attendances. Young Spain is turning against the bullfighting, and would do more so if encouraged properly. A high authority in Seville stated the correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor that "in 20 years from now, or even 10, bullfighting would be a thing of the past in Spain." But that was an optimistic forecast, not taking sufficient cognizance of the "mysterious influences" yet it is noticed that in certain towns in Spain which for various reasons—chiefly connected with communications—are outside the general stream of Spanish habit, the bullfighting has languished and even become extinct. For example, there is Cadix, one of the brightest and the finest cities in the country, but one which is notoriously looking for its future across the Atlantic and not to the interior. Cadix once had a big bull ring; it has abolished it, and there are no bullfights in the city now.

The "mysterious influences" are hardly to be defined any more than they have been. There are the economic interests of the plazas, and the breeders of the bulls are persons of general importance, many of them being members of the nobility. The most remarkable thing, however, is the attitude of the clergy, sympathetic as it is. Its eminent members expend their rituals upon the occasion of disasters to the matadors. It is, of course, well known that there is a chapel in every bull ring. It is all a part of the reactionary system. Young Spain and all the better Spain, animated with the new progressive movement, is all against these exhibitions, but the "mysterious influences" still help them on.

PRESIDENT MUST GO SAYS GENERAL WU

(Continued from Page 1)

ably be prepared to agree to almost any conditions to obtain funds.

This state of things is reviving old schemes in Peking for introducing some kind of European control of the Chinese administration, since once the reasonable honesty of tax-gathering were secured it might be possible to finance another Chinese loan. Sir Robert Hart, who did such wonders with Chinese customs, advocated something of the kind and the success afterward obtained by Sir Richard Dane in reorganizing the Chinese salt tax administration also strengthens the belief that it might be feasible. At present, however, all schemes are held up for want of money.

The Japanese, meanwhile, have given a welcome indication that they do not desire to complicate the Chinese situation in an announcement made from Tokyo of the Japanese evacuation of Hankow and the firmness of quotations for existing Chinese securities in the London market shows that the old confidence in Chinese faithfulness to liabilities has not disappeared, which means that the rehabilitation of Chinese finances may not be so impossible as immediate circumstances suggest.

The action by the Japanese Government was taken without any particular insistence on the part of China at this time, and apparently without any prolonged investigation.

The reported remarks of Austin Chamberlain recently in regard to the friendly pressure of Great Britain upon Japan for the withdrawal of troops from Siberia are now thought possibly to have referred to the withdrawal of troops from Hankow, in which the British would have a more direct interest.

Theodore Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy, yesterday informed the Senate Naval Committee that the Japanese naval program is in conformity with the Arms and Ammunition Treaty, so far as the United States Navy is concerned.

JAPAN TO REMOVE TROOPS IN HANKOW

Action Believed to Indicate Ratification of Arms Treaties (by Tokyo)

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Japan speedily will withdraw her troops from Hankow, China, the State Department has been notified by the Japanese Foreign Office through the American Minister in Tokyo.

The statement, which was cabled to the State Department, declares the action is based upon a policy of "respecting the integrity and sovereignty of China," and is in keeping with resolutions adopted at the Washington Conference.

The troops maintained by the Japanese at Hankow number about 500, having been sent in originally to guard the extensive property interests, principally coal and iron mines, of the Japanese in the Yangtze valley, particularly in the vicinity of Hankow. The Japanese formerly shipped pig iron from this district to Japan for manufacture into steel, but later factories for the manufacture of steel were erected in Hankow and the finished product sent to the shipbuilding yards of Japan.

Government Gratified

The withdrawal of the troops is gratifying to the United States Government, especially for the reasons set forth in the official statement. The declaration that Japan will "respect the integrity and sovereignty of China" is held to support the view of this Government that Tokyo will ratify the Arms Conference treaties and abide by the various resolutions adopted by the Conference.

The agreement of the powers to respect the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of China is contained in the so-called nine-power treaty, while the question of withdrawal of foreign troops is covered by a resolution adopted by the Conference and approved by the nine powers participating. This resolution gave the powers have declared their intention of withdrawing "their armed forces now on duty in China without the authority of the treaty as a condition, whenever China shall assure the protection of lives and property of foreigners in China," and provides that the diplomatic corps in Peking, together with three representatives of China, shall conduct a full inquiry into the necessity for maintaining those troops for longer periods. The inquiry was to be made in cooperation by China and the governments concerned were not bound to accept its findings.

Program Followed

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CHILD LABOR LAW TO STAND TEST OF COURTS DEMANDED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1.—While admitting the advisability of federal action on child labor to offset the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, the House Judiciary Committee sees little chance of passing at this session any of the joint resolutions already introduced, or of drawing up new measures. This practically was admitted today by members of a committee at a hearing before which Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Owen Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Council, appeared to urge that the committee take immediate action to meet the emergency.

It came as something of a surprise to the committee when Mr. Gompers declared that he was not in favor of the bills providing for a constitutional amendment enabling Congress to regulate child labor except as a final resort, if no legislation appeared able to pass the Supreme Court test. The Fitzgerald resolution introduced within a few days of the recent decision, and the Nolan-Johnson bill both provide for constitutional amendment. Mr. Gompers declared his belief that despite the recent Supreme Court decision, the taxing power of Congress might be utilized to prohibit child labor and that it was the duty of the Judicial Committee to draw up legislation which would stand.

Cited Other Decisions

He cited the decisions upholding the tax on artificial butter and on phosphorus matches as proving that such a law was possible.

"A very serious situation confronts our people," said Mr. Gompers. "Previous efforts to forbid child labor through federal legislation have been thwarted by Supreme Court decisions. This time, we must enact a law that will stand. It is a blot on our claim to progress and civilization to permit the labor of the young for purposes of profit and exploitation."

He contended, in answer to questions by committee members, that the matter cannot safely be left to state action. Approximately eight states have no satisfactory prohibition of child labor, and standards show great discrepancy, causing unfair economic competition in industry, he declared. "Nothing ought to take precedence of this matter in the United States Legislature," he declared. "I know the legislative jam that exists. But this matter commands early consideration. The forces of organized labor call upon this committee, and people all over the country who are inter-

ested in protecting the lives and welfare of children call upon it to report some definite and valid proposals."

Submits Bill He Favors

Mr. Gompers submitted for consideration by the committee a bill drawn up by J. F. Larsen, an attorney in the Government employ but acting in a private capacity, which has his approval and support. This bill, he said, is based upon a new idea in such legislation—application of the Thirteenth Amendment which prohibits involuntary servitude, to prevent the employment of children under 14 years of age, or the selling of a child's labor by its parents. Mr. Gompers believes that this bill is on a sound basis and would stand if enacted.

Mr. Lovejoy, speaking for the National Child Labor Committee, urged that the committee in drawing up legislation consider the necessity for protection of children in all industries, instead of a specified few. The children in agricultural districts are very much in need of such protection, he said, in order that their education may not be interfered with by long hours of hard labor in the fields. Previous laws, he told the committee, applied to only 15 per cent of working children.

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101E-WHITE ENAMEL LINED—32 inches wide, 19½ inches deep, 45 inches high, 3-door style, holds about 100 lbs. ice.....	34.98	140-PORCELAIN LINED—28½ inches wide, 21 inches deep, 47 inches high, 2-door style, holds about 100 lbs. ice.....	42.98

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ILLINOIS LAWYERS FACE DISBARMENT

Bar Association Plans Campaign Against "Shady" Members and Certain Ethics

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 1.—Means of ridding the State of dishonorable lawyers practicing in Illinois was recommended to the Illinois State Bar Association at its annual convention here today by its committee on grievances. By the adoption of some such method the committee said it thought that "the just criticism of the American Bar Association as to the failure of state bar associations to effectively function on discipline and disbarment of lawyers may be obviated as far as this committee is concerned."

The plan advised is to require a committee, representative of each State Supreme Court District, to hold regular meetings in the various districts to hear evidence on complaints. All expenses would be met out of the bar association's general fund. The bar association was further recommended to petition the State Supreme Court.

Court to request of the Legislature an appropriation to help in bearing the expense of disbarment proceedings. There is no provision in the law today for meeting such expenses.

Of the lack of the public protection against dishonest lawyers, the committee said:

"The American Bar Association has submitted one complaint against an Illinois lawyer filed by an English solicitor and it has received due attention and was satisfactorily adjusted. At the same time it was stated that only in New York and Chicago was effective action taken against delinquent lawyers and that in the opinion of members of the American Bar Association active in the work of the Ethics and Grievance Committee, some more efficacious method should be

"The criticism is recognized as having some justice. It seems almost impossible to secure effective action from the local bars in smaller communities by reason of the business, social and family ties that permeate each separate community. There are lawyers continuing in practice in various small centers in this State

whose conduct is disgraceful and a dishonor to the profession, and yet who escape discipline because of the hesitancy of their immediate brothers of the bar to take definite action against them."

MARYLAND GETS CENT GAS TAX
BALTIMORE, June 1.—The State of Maryland today added to the high cost

Maryland today added to the high cost of gasoline when it began collection of a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline used in motor vehicles. The revenue will be used to reduce a long-standing deficit of \$1,000,000 in the maintenance fund of the State Roads Commission.

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CALIFORNIA LEARNS
OF ANCIENT PEOPLEExcavation of Mound Reveals
First Dwellers There Were
an Unusual Race

LOS ANGELES, May 25 (Special Correspondence)—An anthropological discovery of much interest has been made at McFarland, near here. Excavations under the direction of the University of California revealed well-preserved skeletons of dozens of what the university men believe to be the first dwellers in what is today Southern California.

These excavations, supervised by Arling Steinger, were made in mounds that lie near the shore line of the now dry lake between Tulare and Buena Vista lakes. The mound opened was in the form of an irregular parallelogram, about 10 feet high.

With the finding of the first skeleton, the excavations proceeded with great care, and later dozens were unearthed.

The mound also was found to be rich in clusters of beads; carved mother-of-pearl; eagle claws, bear teeth and long ropes of small sea shells. Small stone implements, some of them entirely different from those previously found, were unearthed.

"The skeletons represent a most astonishing race of people who probably inhabited this country several thousand years ago," said Mr. Steinger. They are those of monster men, measuring in height no less than seven feet, and perhaps more. Femur bones measure 29 inches in length.

NEW YORK TO LONDON
SERVICE INAUGURATED

WASHINGTON, June 1—Inauguration of a weekly steamship service direct from New York to London with the sailing of the President Garfield of the United States lines was announced by the Shipping Board.

Wednesday will be the sailing day, and the following vessels of the Shipping Board being operated by the United States line have been assigned to the London service.

President Garfield, President Monroe, President Adams, President Van Buren, and President Polk. They are combination passenger and freight steamers, and also are fitted with refrigerator plants.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, May 31
THE reports of the dedication of the beautiful Lincoln Memorial on the banks of the Potomac have been accompanied generally by reference to the present aspect of the surrounding area as well as to its former condition. The region now known as Potomac Park and it is a veritable beauty spot. Formerly it was a marsh and then was as uninviting as it now is attractive. On this account it has been assumed that it always was wet, muddy, and uninviting. Not so, however, if old inhabitants may be relied upon as trustworthy transmitters of history.

These old-time chroniclers have come forward with the statement that as far back as a century ago this very spot was the location of a suburb known as Hamburg, which cherished aspirations to rival its prototype in the old world.

The place was inhabited by a thrifty colony of Germans who built attractive cottages, kept trim lawns and cultivated productive gardens. Many of them found employment at a glass factory which stood nearby and which was so extensive that it employed a hundred or more laborers and advertised to "supply any quantity of glass of good quality to any part of the continent."

They found their principal place of diversion across the river on the Arlington estate, where there was a fine spring, using rowboats in crossing the stream for picnics. When they arrived, they were met by Frederick Custis, who supplied a servant to clear the grounds, and himself entertained them with stories about George Washington and with music for dancing from his own violin in his own hands.

The town disappeared before the encroachments of the river, which brought sand and debris down from the cornfields above. There was no vestige of the place left by the middle of the last century, but since then the waste place has been reclaimed and has come to be worthy of the great marble memorial.

No occurrence in Washington in many a day has brought together so many interesting characters as were congregated in Potomac Park Memorial Day. And they were not all diplomats, statesmen and executive officials. There were found soldiers by the hundred, but all were not of the World War. Veterans of the Spanish War mingled with the members of the Grand Army of the Republic coming down from the sixties, and side by side with these sat a few representatives of the Confederate Army. "Going still farther back there were a few grizzled old men who had followed Scott and Zachary Taylor in their invasion of Mexico.

Even these were not all. There were present a large army of civilians, many with memories of Lincoln's time to relate—both men and women. But of all classes the Negro element probably was the most conspicuous. To the Negro Lincoln had ever made a sure appeal, and their gratitude and enthusiasm were equally evident on this crowning day of Lincoln's glory. They had a worthy spokesman in Dr. Moton, but no Negro present needed an interpreter in proclaiming the race's feeling toward the great emancipator. There were thousands of them present, and all seemed to feel the full purport of the occasion.

JAPANESE CANNOT OWN STOCK
OF ANY CONCERN IN CALIFORNIA

Federal Court Ruling Forbids Sale of Shares to Foreigners Ineligible to Citizenship

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24 (Special Correspondence)—Aliens ineligible to citizenship in the United States cannot purchase stock in any American corporation in California, according to a ruling just handed down by Judge William T. Morrow of the United States Circuit Court and Judge Maurice T. Dooling and William H. Sawtelle of the United States District Court, sitting en banc here. These federal judges hold that the California alien land law, passed at the last session of Legislature, does not violate the Constitution of the United States, nor is it contrary to any provision of the treaty between Japan and the United States.

The decision came as a denial of the application of Raymond L. Frick, an American, and N. Satow, a Japanese, for a temporary injunction against Attorney-General U. S. Webb, and District Attorney Matthew Brady, to prevent them from enforcing certain provisions of the alien land law. Mr. Frick, owner of 28 shares of the capital stock of the Merced Farms Company, a co-operative agricultural organization, sought to sell these shares to Mr. Satow, but was unable to do so under this law. Contending that a Japanese alien had the right to acquire capital stock in any California corporation, under the treaty with Japan and under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, Mr. Frick, through his attorneys, sought an injunction.

The decision is viewed here as extremely important, because, aside from the fact that it forbids a Japanese, or any other person ineligible to citizenship in the United States, from holding stock in any California corporation, it also will prevent the Japanese from securing control of any of the co-operative farming and fruit-growing associations in California, American control of which has been menaced for some time by Asiatics.

Judge Sawtelle, who rendered the opinion orally, said:

"It is the unanimous opinion of this court that the plaintiffs herein are not entitled to injunctive relief, and that their application for a temporary injunction should be denied; that the

opinion orally rendered.

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CHINESE BANDITS GROW IN BOLDNESS

Shantung Troops Called Useless to Check Bands Which Wipe Out Entire Villages

TSINGTAO, China, April 20 (Special Correspondence).—A problem which China must face in her resumption of the control of Tsingtao and of the Shantung Railroad, provided that the questions of the reimbursement of Japan and the government of Tsingtao are settled, is that of the bandits now running rampant throughout the province. In the opinion of observers in Tsingtao and in other Shantung cities there are more bandits active today than in many years, and Shantung has always been notorious for its banditry. It is estimated that there are now some 24,000 bandits in the province, becoming daily more bold in their operations, which have so far been directed against rich Chinese. They are held in check to a very great extent by the Japanese railway guards and by the threat contained in the presence in Tsingtao of a garrison of 10,000 troops. Chinese soldiers are so often in league with them that they are useless in efforts to restrict their activities.

Troops Are Useless

Largely because the provincial forces are unpaid, General Tien, the Shantung tuchun, is unable to use his troops, and says it is impossible for him to attack the bandits. Consequently they are given free rein, working in bands of hundreds and attacking villages after village, from which they carry off rich Chinese to be held for ransom. They have but recently held up one train on the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad and have attempted to hold up the express to Shanghai.

The bandits work in the closest cooperation with the farmers and even with the Chinese soldiers. Both Chinese and Japanese military officials say that it is virtually impossible to capture them because they immediately resume operations as farmers whenever any effort is made to clean them out, and they are protected by the legitimate farmers. In many villages secret societies have been formed for protection against attack but the bandits have become connected with these organizations and give protection to those willing to pay for it, robbing those unwilling or unable to do so. These latter villagers can, of course, expect no help from their fellow citizens for in return for non-interference on their part the bandits will not attack them, but in the event of a combined front being set up against robbery, the bandits would attack the whole village and would undoubtedly be strong enough to destroy it.

The story is told of soldiers attacking bandits and being discovered firing into the air. One of them on being asked why, replied that it was always done the bandits also firing over the heads of the soldiers.

Active Over Province

At the Japanese Military Office in Tsingtao certain figures are on file in regard to the extent of bandit activities, particularly those along the line of the Shantung Railway. No figures are available for the number of attacks in the railway zone for 1921, but previous to this date and since the Japanese occupation the figures are as follows: 1914, 3; 1915, 35; 1916, 56; 1917, 112; 1918, 27; 1919, 13.

CHANGES IN INDIA EXCLUDE SOME BRITISH CIVIL SERVANTS

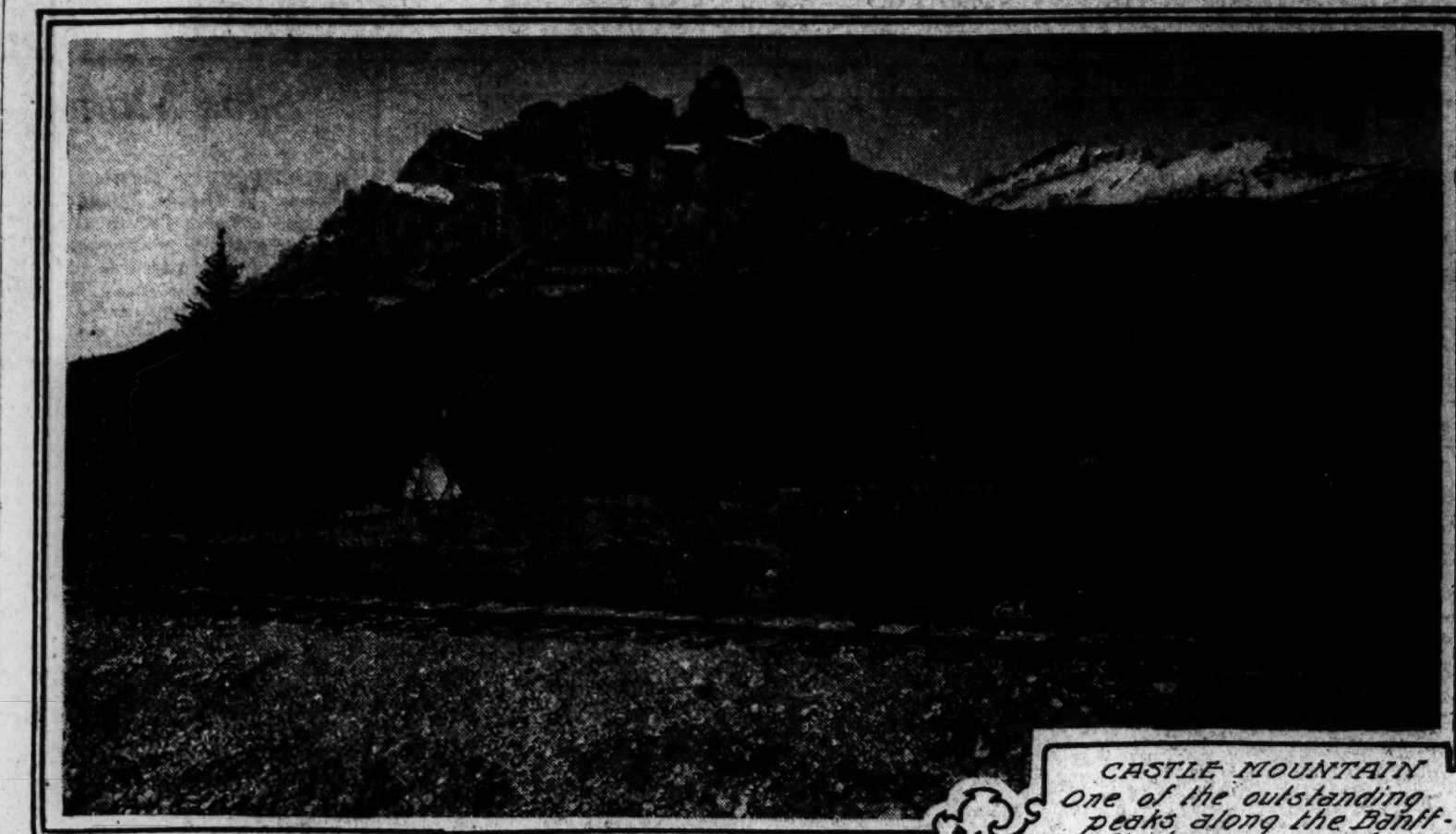
Problem of European's Status Arises, Under Increasing "Indianization" of Government

CALCUTTA, April 11 (Special Correspondence).—A matter of considerable interest ever since the reformed Constitution came into being has been the position of the European members of the imperial services. Naturally it has been difficult with the growing Indianization of the services and the demand of the elected members for a far more rapid Indianization which has caused much resentment and perplexity among those who see their own prospects and avenues of promotion steadily cut off. Nor were their fears allayed by the pronouncement of the Secretary of State, which seemed to hint that those who did not accept the Government offer of retirement on proportionate pension by March 31, 1924, would lose all claim to consideration. One of Mr. Montagu's last acts as Secretary of State was to dispatch a resounding pronouncement on this question. The original dispatch had said, "Officers of the services specified who do not apply before that date will not be eligible for a pension on premature retirement in consequence of any constitutional developments which may subsequently take place."

It cannot be said that the outlook is bright for the British members of the Indian Civil Service, a service which has really built up the prosperity of India. Elected members, both in the provincial councils and in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi, have repeatedly pressed that the European members of the civil service are too expensive, and that the work could be as efficiently performed by a cheaper staff of officers of the provincial and subordinate services. The Democratic Party recently formed at Delhi has adopted the greater Indianization of the services as one of its principal planks.

Problem of Officers

It is clear that the authors of the new Constitution quite failed to gauge the position that so soon arose. All the original documents of the reform make only desultory remarks about the services. Now the most noticeable feature of the reforms has been the disappearance of the line dividing executive councillors and ministers: reserved subjects and transferred subjects. Government, from being semi-responsible, is rapidly becoming responsible, except in one or two rare cases, where the executive has had to



CASTLE MOUNTAIN
One of the outstanding peaks along the Banff-Windermere road.

920, 28. This office also has a map giving the bandit spheres of influence according to their headquarters, with an estimated number of bandits active now. In the neighborhood of Tsingtao, 2500, in the southeast corner of the province 5700, along the western border, 15,000, which with a few smaller spheres gives a grand total of over 24,000 bandits active in Shantung.

Japanese Intervention Possible

Chinese attribute the present situation to the Japanese instigation of the bandits for the sake of carrying out the plan outlined above, but there is no evidence to prove these accusations, for although the bandits admittedly use Japanese arms and ammunition and are sometimes accompanied by Japanese renegades, there is no indication that the hand of official Japan is seen in the bandit operations.

The Chinese Government is fully appreciative of the fact that these bandits must be suppressed, but is powerless in the face of internal troubles. The Provincial Government can do nothing. To protect the railway 600 specially selected and trained Peking police are taking the place of the Japanese guards, but this number is considered totally inadequate by the Japanese and by most foreigners, and while it may be augmented by 1000 provincial troops these latter are considered a wholly theoretical addition to the real police force.

These Chinese guards will be wholly responsible for the protection of the railway and in their ability to keep the bandits at bay lies one of China's most important tests, where the result, in the event of failure, would be disastrous. Japan is only too eager to "sell" upon attacks upon her nationals in the railway zone as an excuse for resuming control of the line and subsequently of Shantung.

learned much from his inspection. Everywhere he received a thoroughly friendly greeting.

It was at Peshawar, in reply to an address, that Lord Reading first publicly referred to the circumstances attending the resignation of Mr. Montagu, and the part played by his own famous dispatch. He stated in the most categorical terms, "His Majesty's Government have declared that not only was my Government entitled to keep them in England acquainted with Moslem sentiments, and to impress them as forcibly as we could, but also that my Government acted with constitutional propriety in requesting His Majesty's Government to assent to publication, and through the proper channels of communication, the Secretary of State."

Indian industries have been in a most depressed condition for two years, but the late trade has been supposed to be the bright exception to the rule. Now an unprecedented shortage of the fiber is anticipated. The yield has progressively declined from 8,400,000 bales during the season of 1919-20, to 4,000,000 bales last year, owing to an unusual hot spell. Up to the present the trade has been carried on by a heavy carry-over, and short-time working in the mills. The margin from which foreign requirements must be satisfied is extremely small. Short crops mean high prices, and are probably regarded with equanimity in Calcutta.

Burmese Separation
Irrigation continues to make satisfactory progress in the United Provinces. Though the works there cannot of course compare with those in the Punjab, the area irrigated by canals during 1920-21 amounted to 3,396,524 acres, almost as much as in

the preceding year, when rainfall conditions more approximated to the normal. The area under rice during 1920-21 surpassed all previous records, exceeding by 23,898 acres the total of 251,240 recorded during 1918-19.

In a recent speech to the Legislative Council Sir Reginald Craddock, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, foreshadowed the separation of Burma from India. The matter has become an issue since the introduction of the Reformed Constitution in India. So long as both India and Burma were governed by a benevolent despotism of which the personnel was British all went well, because the ruling class in each country was the same. Common administration had therefore been a workable proposition, but the more India progressed toward self-government by Indians, the more unsuitable did the control of Burma by the Central Government of India become. Burma's constitutional development will, it is anticipated, follow much the same lines as a province in India, the powers being perhaps somewhat enlarged.

Rail Strike Ends
The East Indian Railway strike has at length terminated after a 68-days' struggle. For some weeks the men have all been back except in the Ben-

gal coal field area where the influence of itinerant agitators was exceptionally powerful. The derailment of the Punjab mail may have played its part in influencing the strikers. It may be mentioned that their final demands were not the faintest resemblance to the cause which precipitated the attack. That was an assault, since proved mythical, alleged to have been made by a European driver on his Indian fireman. The strikers have gained hardly anything. The labor union is not recognized, though the agent is prepared, under conditions, to approve of the formation of welfare committees.

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Banff-Windermere Link in Motor Circuit to Be Opened in August

BANFF, Alberta, May 26 (Special Correspondence).

WITH the completion of the Banff-Windermere road, the final link will be added in the 5000-mile "Grand Circle Tour" which will encircle practically the entire north American continent, from the snow-capped peaks in the Canadian Rockies to the tall cedars in California, and pass 10 national parks en route. The Canadian Government has voted \$146,500 toward the building of this stretch of the road, which, when finished, is expected to increase Canada's tourist business by \$3,000,000 a year.

During the past winter the last 10 miles were cleared. Now the work of grading and leveling is under way, and the engineers say the road will be ready for traffic by August. The portion still under construction runs from the Vermilion Summit, near Banff, to the Columbia Valley. When that is completed, the motorist may start at Calgary, Alberta, and travel west through the great foothills of the Rockies to the beginning of the snow caps at Banff National Park. Here there is golf, swimming, hot springs—every attraction a summer resort can offer to the traveler.

From Banff the road leads again west to Castle, where there is a short detour which takes in Lake Louise, Moraine Lake, and the Valley of the Ten Peaks. The road climbs 5264 feet by easy grades to the Vermilion Pass, then drops down to the Columbia Valley, through the Kootenay National Park to Lake Windermere and the little village of Invermere on its shore. Past the Columbia Lake, the source of the mighty Columbia River, the road wanders through dense forests to the international boundary, which it cuts just north of Spokane. From Benner's Ferry it swings south through Spokane, Walla Walla, and Pendleton, where it links with the Columbia Highway from Portland. Then it drops down past the eastern entrance to Crater Lake National Park, to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Returning, another brief side trip will allow motorists to visit the Yosemite Park, Grant Park, and Sequoia Park. East from here, the road passes the Grand cañon through Salt Lake City to the Yellowstone. From Yellowstone, a day's journey north is needed before reaching Glacier National Park, and in two hours more, the international boundary is crossed. Following the trail to Cardston, another detour takes the tourist to Waterton Lakes Park.

The new road also opens up an all-Canadian circuit, via Banff, Lake Windermere, the Columbia Valley, and back by way of the Crow's Nest Pass to the prairies. This makes a 600-mile trip through the Canadian Rockies, with possibilities for fishing, bathing, and every kind of enjoyment which lakes, mountains and rivers can give.

Almost everyone is familiar with Banff, and its attractions; but not everyone realizes what it will mean for visitors to Banff to have the

chance to motor easily to Lake Windermere. Here a rustic cabin camp has been built, with a central clubhouse for dining, dancing and social recreations of all kinds. The cabins lie among a natural terrace overlooking Lake Windermere, which is half way between Golden, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Cranbrook, on the Crow's Nest branch. Windermere is in the valley between the main line of the Rockies and the Selkirk, and is crossed by the Columbia and Kootenay rivers. Two hot springs are quite near the camp, one at Fairmount to the south, and the other at Sinclair, to the north. A nine-hole golf course has been built on the peninsula where the camp is situated. Ponies and automobiles, however, are most in demand, for they afford the traveler opportunities to explore the surrounding country, of covered with forests where deer, elk and wild sheep feed on the grassy slopes, guarded constantly by the monster mountain peaks, helmeted with snow.

Within 24 hours' ride of Lake Windermere are the glaciers of the Selkirk range. Horse Thief Creek is the entrance to this glacier land, and a new trail has been blazed to the marvelous "Lake of the Hanging Glaciers."

The Lake Windermere district for some years has been reputed one of the most attractive spots in a province noted for its many beautiful lakes, rivers and mountains. It has always been rather difficult of access, however, because it was not on the main railroad line and the majority of tourists in planning a trip would take Banff, and exclude Windermere. Since the opening, however, of a camp at Lake Windermere a number have been lured away from the beaten track, and once having tasted the beauties of Windermere, have been devoted ever since, and have returned there as regularly as the birds fly south.

LOWER CALIFORNIA MAY BE COLONIZED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 21 (Special Correspondence).—In an effort to colonize the fertile agricultural lands of Lower California, which extend southward from Magdalena Bay, a syndicate of 25 Southern California capitalists and engineers has been organized to purchase 2,500,000 acres in the southern republic, at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000.

According to an announcement by the syndicate, the land so acquired will be devoted exclusively to agricultural colonization by Americans. Negotiations for completion of the proposed purchase already are under way with the Mexican Government.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Three Novelties on One Program
of London Chamber Concert Society

LONDON, May 19 (Special Correspondence)—The London Chamber Concert Society, of which Mrs. Ross K. Farebrother is organizing secretary, continues its progressive policy, and is evidently reaping the reward of its enterprise. The concert which took place on May 9 drew an audience so full that some late comers had to stand. This is a chance excellent to note. When the society was at Wigmore Hall there were often a number of empty seats.

Nor is the society content to rest upon well-known works and players. It is alert to secure good novelties for its program, and had three for the concert on May 9, namely, the first appearance in England of the Hungarian Quartet (Emery Waldbauer, Jean de Temesváry, Egon Hornstein, and Eugene de Kerpely); the first performance in England of Béla Bartók's String Quartet, Op. 17, and an early appearance of Max Karolik, a new tenor who has only come before the London public within the last month.

These novelties, in the first half of the program, were followed in the second half by a group of Chopin piano-forte solos played by Leonard Borwick (a firm favorite and a sound artist, who, however, did not seem in his best form that night) and Brahms' Quartet in G minor for piano-forte and strings, where Borwick and the Hungarians joined in a performance which had the average virtues of the Brahms tradition, but seemed lacking in inspiration. This was due more to the pianist than the Hungarians, who are a fine group of players, with a close, sensitive ensemble, and an intellectual grasp that

is admirable. On one hearing it is not possible to assess all their characteristics, but clearly they have a great way of refining and clear-chiseling their ideas and execution. This made them ideal agents for the introduction of a new work of the advanced type of Béla Bartók's Quartet. It is immensely difficult, written in such a way that unless borne upon a steady current of understanding the music falls into a series of points and phases. It is also written, curiously enough, so that the instruments sound as if they had but half their natural volume of tone, and the effects are achievable only as the result of consummate purity of intonation and style. Of the three movements (1, Moderato; 2, Allegro molto capriccioso, tranquillo, allegro molto, prestissimo; 3, finale) the second is the most attractive on a first acquaintance. The work calls for a close acquaintance before one can judge it as a whole. Either it means a great deal, or it means nothing at all, but in any case it is individual to the composer. He seems to write of himself for himself. His music is not wide, sympathetic, universal.

Karolik's group of songs contained two by Tschalkowsky and one by Rachmaninoff in Russian, beautifully sung, and two in Italian, by Cecconi and Giordani, which suited him rather less well. His voice has a thrilling quality, an appeal about it, that entitles sympathetic interest from the outset. It is also remarkably even, and well produced. Then, too, he has a real gift for dramatic songs. Altogether he is a very promising singer, if he does not allow himself to exaggerate the concert style into the pseudo-operatic when doing concert work.

Books and Bookmen

WALTER DE LA MARE'S "The Veil and Other Poems," continues to be one of the popular volumes of verse of the season. Although the poet has been several times in the United States, there appears to be some ignorance as to who and what he really is. A few biographical facts may not be amiss. He was born in 1873, at Charlton, in Kent, England. From his father's side he is French Huguenot, and there is a Scottish strain in him from his mother's family. His education was completed in London, at St. Paul's Cathedral Choir School, and it is interesting to note that, for nearly 20 years, he worked in the English branch of the Standard Oil Company of America. He left this position in 1910 to devote himself wholly to literature. His wife was, before her marriage, Constance Elfrida Ingersoll, and the de la Mare family now boasts four children. The poet's first book of poems appeared in 1902, under the title, "Songs of Childhood." "Poems" followed in 1906 and in 1910 his first novel, "The Return," was awarded the Edmond de Polignac Prize. In 1912 his book of verse, "The Listeners," securely established him as a leader of the Georgian group of poets and, since that time, he has written several volumes, both of prose and poetry.

Stephen Graham, who once passed much of his time wandering through the agricultural districts of Russia, may be found in a new rôle, in his "Tramping With a Poet in the Rockies." This time, although Graham has written the book, the personality of Vachel Lindsay, the American poet, is the outstanding feature of the volume. The idea of these two men tramping for weeks together through the mountainous west is appealing, and it would be interesting to discover how much of the personality of each man was imbibed by the other. Lindsay is of a boisterous nature, a born optimist and visionary dreaming of a great sky-scraper future for the United States, when everybody will be happy. Graham, on the other hand, is more quiet, the Russian sort of visionary, dreaming, too, but not so certain of his dreams. Lindsay must have been a tonic for him, a great wind that undoubtedly swept him off his feet as Graham's book shows. The volume is valuable, first of all, for its picture of Lindsay in varying moods, and, next, as an excellent addition to outdoor literature. The joys of being out in the sunlight and rain, striding on mountain-paths, and sleeping beneath the stars at night are endless. This is not the first time that either of these writers have tramped through the country. Graham, as has been stated before, wandered through Russia several times, and Lindsay first came into the public eye while tramping through the south and southwest and trading little pamphlets of his poems for bread.

Now that China is so much discussed it may be of some interest to announce "An Indiscreet Chronicle from the Pacific," by B. L. Putnam Weale, which has just been published by Dodd Mead & Co. Mr. Weale will be remembered as the author of "Indiscreet Letters from Peking," which were published 10 or more years ago. For the last 20 years he has held an official position with the Chinese Government and his new book is affirmed to be a frank disclosure of the Pacific tangle. Isaac F. Marcossion recently was granted a private interview with the Prince Regent at the Imperial Palace, Tokyo, Japan.

"The Tree With a Bird in It" is a title to make one ask: What? and Why? The answer to the first question is, "A volume of parodies of contemporary poets by Margaret Wildemeyer, soon to be published by Harcourt Brace & Co. of New York. The volume itself will answer the why of the title.

Three volumes of memoirs have just appeared and should arouse some discussion. First, there is "Memoirs of the Crown Prince of Germany," a volume that is stated to throw new light on the actual happenings behind the German lines during the last year of the war, besides giving a full-length portrait of the Crown Prince. Another volume is "Ten Years at the Court of St. James, 1895-1905," by Baron von Eckardstein, who for some years was acting German Ambassador to Great Britain. The third book is "The Days That Are No More," by Princess Pauline Metternich. This book, in particular, the Empress Eugénie, Chancellor Prince Clemens Metternich, the author's grandfather; Count Sándor, her father; Count Taaffe, Daniel D. Home, Richard Wagner, Franz Liszt and a host of other figures of that generation. These last two books are published by E. P. Dutton & Co., and the volume by the Crown Prince of Germany appears with the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons.

"See America First" Series is the general title given by the Page Company of Boston to books on especially attractive localities. The latest addition to the list is "Utah, the Land of Blossoming Valleys," by George Wharton James. The same author also is responsible for "California, Romantic and Restful," "New Mexico: The Land of Delight," and "Arizona, the Wonderland." In addition



The Garrick-Hogarth-Shakespeare Chair, One of the Conspicuous Items in the Burdett-Coutts Sale in London

tion the series already lists "Three Wonders of the American West," "On Sunset Highways" (California), and "Oregon, the Picturesque," by Thomas D. Murphy. In addition there are "A Wonderland of the East" (New England), by William C. Kitchin, as well as volumes describing Texas, Florida, Colorado, Canada (British Columbia and beyond), Alaska and Virginia. Volumes on Maine, Nevada, Georgia, the Great Lakes and Louisiana are in preparation. The series is planned to cover entire North America. The books are well printed and profusely illustrated, "Utah" containing 48 views.

Miss Ida Tarbell in "Peacemakers" (Macmillan) writes her own day-by-day observations, favorable and otherwise, seasoned with her own independent reflections on an "International conference of peacemakers." On any subject that attracts Miss Tarbell's attention to book length, she always has something especially worth the saying.

A "runner-up," if not a possible rival of Zane Gray, has appeared in the person of Courtney Ryley Cooper. Roy J. Snell, who can pick a good book, recommends this man's "The White Desert" as good to tuck into an outing kit. "If the vacation is a disappointment, the book will not be." The white desert is the Great Divide, and the story is concerned with the adventures of travelers on trains stalled for weeks in deepest of deep snow. It should make good hot weather reading.

The day before, the chief item of interest was "The Garrick-Hogarth-Shakespeare Chair," which fetched £2100. The chair was designed by Hogarth for his friend David Garrick and is said to have been carved out of a piece of Shakespeare's mulberry tree the medallion portrait of Shakespeare in the center of the back of the chair. The chair was presented to Garrick as president of the Shakespeare Society of the day. Horace Walpole describes it in his "Anecdotes of Painting." What are famously known as the "Strawberry Hill Miniatures" occupied the attention of buyers on the following day when some amazing evidence of modern values was given. Three Digby miniatures by that superb master, Peter Oliver, for which the Baroness paid a total of 69 guineas at the Strawberry Hill sale, now realized 1000 guineas. The famous miniature group "The Digby Family," by Isaac and Peter Oliver, bought at the same Strawberry Hill sale for 170 guineas, and described by Horace Walpole as "the most beautiful piece of the size that exists" now fetched 1000 guineas. This lovely example is one which Mr. Pierpont Morgan several times tried to purchase from Mr. Burdett-Coutts.

But to many the most interesting treasure of this afternoon was a perfectly beautiful example of a Greek goldsmith's craft. It is one of a pair of earrings, and a specimen of the finest workmanship of the period immediately following the conquests of Alexander the Great, when subjects of a similar motive were greatly in vogue both for sculpture and for decoration.

"The gold in which it is cast is, as is usually the case in ornamental specimens of this period, 32 carats, being therefore excessively valuable. The body of the Victory has been made on a foundation of cement—a process used to prevent the metal doubling up when hammered. The cement was burnt out when the figure was completed to the goldsmith's taste, and then the drapery was soldered on. The details of the hair, face, feet with sandals, and arms are very fine; the hands, however, exhibit a certain want of finish, which may be accounted for by the fact that there are obvious traces of their each having held something which, by comparison with other figures of a similar nature, we may suppose to have been a wreath and a trophy or palm branch.

The height of the body from head to foot is 1½ inches, and the wings, which are fixed on behind, though not so widespread as is the case with most of these figures, are most minutely engraved and bear close scrutiny

The Burdett-Coutts Sale
Realizes New Record Prices

London, May 19
Special from Monitor Bureau

DURING the last 10 days of the Burdett-Coutts sale, in which books, miniatures, porcelain and manuscripts of great importance figured largely, Christie's, the place of dispersal of the objet d'art, and Sotheby's, where the books and manuscripts were disposed of, have witnessed scenes of remarkable activity. The porcelain collection, containing some very fine specimens of Chinese ware and Sevres, about which so much has been written, was keenly contested. One curious thing was evidenced, and that is the sudden rise in appreciation of fine Sevres porcelain which for many years has failed to attract the collector. The collection realized £14,220 and it is noteworthy that a considerable portion of it will go back to Paris.

The "sensational" of the afternoon was when M. S. Fouries paid 2300 guineas for a large glazed cabinet with a dessert service of 152 pieces painted by Aloncio and others 1778-81. A pair of Urbino cisterns of triangular shape, given to Horace Walpole by the Earl of Exeter, very finely painted from designs by Giulio Romano, fetched 460 guineas. Having been bought at the Strawberry Hill sale for 160 guineas by the Baroness.

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The height of the body from head to foot is 1½ inches, and the wings, which are fixed on behind, though not so widespread as is the case with most of these figures, are most minutely engraved and bear close scrutiny

tiny with a magnifying glass; at their fullest expansion they correspond exactly to the height of the body, namely, 1½ inches.

Above the head is fixed on a circular disc 11-16 of an inch in diameter, and upon it is a representation of the chariot of Helios, drawn by four horses, issuing from the sun's rays and driven by Eos. The goldsmith obtained this admirable effect by soldering together very minute portions of gold, of which the horses' legs are composed of three. The object of the disc was to hide the hole in the lobe of the ear, and is found in all similar specimens of earrings. The minutely decorated disc is the most curious portion of the ornament before us, and is almost without parallel.

This small figure of Victory is especially interesting as being one of the most perfect specimens of that art which the Greeks invented and taught, namely, that of treating gold with the chisel, which became a distinct advance in the working and production of gold ornaments. This object of great admiration and keen competition brought 360 guineas.

The silver plate, being mostly Georgian, sold considerably under £1 per ounce, though several heavy services ran into large amounts, while the total of silver and lace realized £5519, bringing the grand total of the whole sale at Christie's to £142,080.

When, on May 15, the three days' sale of books and manuscripts opened at Sotheby's the rooms were unusually packed with people, some curious, others connoisseurs, and, by far the fewest actual buyers and their agents. On the second day the extraordinary total of £20,578 was reached. This, of course, was due to the exceedingly rare Shakespeare first folios offered, and here again records were established which show how enhanced are the money values of the works of real international importance. It was at the Daniell sale in 1864 that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts bought for 628 guineas the splendid copy of the first folio Shakespeare of 1623. Mr. Rosenbach of New York and Philadelphia now paid over 10 times this amount, £2600, which was witnessed by three of Daniell's great-grandchildren. The price was not so high as many expected. However, Mr. Rosenbach also paid £5400 for another copy of the first folio, for which the Baroness had paid £44 in 1864. The remarkable feature of this particular copy, which once belonged to Ralph Sheldon and had been purchased by a London bookseller with two other books in the eighteenth century for £2 4s., is that it contains the concluding lines of "Romeo and Juliet." Only two other copies are known with this typographical curiosity. The two prices paid by Mr. Rosenbach are both records for first folio Shakespeares, the lower being considerably in advance of the previous "record" of £4200 paid by Messrs. Quaritch last year at Sotheby's. Mr. Rosenbach had it all his own way and bought practically everything worth having of Shakespearean interest, and America is therefore the richer. It is interesting to mention that M. H. C. Folger of New York has by far the largest collection of first folios in the world, his library containing more than 30 copies.

If America scored over the Shakespeares, she also is fortunate in securing the famous collection of more than 600 Dickens letters and MSS. This was, on the last day of this historic sale. Many well-known people were present. Mr. S. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. John Drinkwater, and Mr. I. F. Dexter, the well-known Dickens collector and specialist for over half a century, being interested spectators, while Mr. Rosenbach and Mr. Seidler of Philadelphia were the most noteworthy visitors from the United States. The letters were purchased for £2150 by Mr. O. R. Barrett, the Chicago lawyer whose Burns collection is one of the finest known. All the letters were addressed to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and an interesting point arises

"Silas Marner" as a Photoplay

A FOREWORD to the picture version of George Eliot's "Silas Marner" says that in deference to the "intelligence of the public" the picture has been produced as written, with only the minor changes which were absolutely required.

This makes encouraging reading. That the picture is not a great one in no way the fault of the producer, but rather that of the book, which does not lend itself readily to pictorialization. As it is, the Associated Exhibitors have given the public a picture which is noteworthy in many ways. It is characterized by careful and painstaking production, acting which is above the average, and, photographically speaking, many scenes of rare beauty.

It is difficult, however, in photoplays, to show the events of an entire lifetime; the necessary growth in character, which in a book as voluminous as "Silas Marner," needing many pages of philosophizing writing, is not always satisfactorily shown by events which can be chronicled by the camera. Many explanatory titles are required, and in this photoplay the attempt to give explanations of vast significance in the shorthand of subtitles is not altogether happy.

The dialogue taken from the book is excellently chosen, but the other titles are ineffectual and weak.

These, however, are only minor faults. The significant fact is that the producers have taken a masterly and without assuming that their public will require anything but the story as written, have faithfully presented it on the screen. There is no attempt to emphasize the dramatic, to accentuate the "heart interest," or to make the tragedy over-tragic. The picture, from the beginning and take the spectator through a sequence of consecutive incidents to the logical end.

"Silas Marner," changed from a lonely miser, whose heart was gradually hardening to all that was happy and beautiful in the world, by the love of a little child, is played by Crawford Kent, an actor who seems to have realized that modern day-heros & in Hollywood would ill suit his part. Even before love came into his life, the Silas Marner of the picture is never the miser of melodrama. Rather he is a lonely man who is waiting for something to come into his life again.

Minor parts were well taken. There was a tendency to overdo photographic effects in some of the lighter scenes. Far be it from us to doubt the beauty of the English countryside, where the scenes of the book were laid, but so many beautiful walks and perfectly arranged gates and trees that formed a perfect arch for the central figures in the love scenes gave a touch of artificiality to the whole. On the other hand, the interiors and exteriors of Silas Marner's cottage were excellent in their simplicity of effect.

"Silas Marner" was first shown in New York in a downtown picture house which has shown many good pictures lately before they were able to get theaters on Broadway. It will be interesting to watch the progress of the picture through the country, and the reception it is accorded.

Jackie Coogan's new picture is called "Trouble." It is excellent entertainment for children; but an adult will find it hard not to be bored after the first reel or two. There are six in all.

Jackie Coogan is the child who appeared in "The Kid" with Charlie Chaplin. (Although he has become so well known since, that the explanation is perhaps unnecessary.) With Chaplin and other actors his work was excellent, and entertaining to children and adults both. But featured in a photoplay of the length of "Trouble," he is apt to become a bit tiresome even with the assistance of the dog "Queenie."

There is not enough plot to the picture to sustain the number of amusing things that Jackie is called upon to do by his director. Neither are there enough adult actors and actresses to balance his work. We think he has never been so appealing now so amusing since he left Mr. Chaplin.

However, with a charming little boy as to the copyright so far as Great Britain is concerned, where they could not be published without the consent of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts' executors. There would be now no such difficulty in the United States.

The autographed MS. of "The Haunted Man and the Ghosts" fell to Mr. Rosenbach for £3700, an auction record for a Dickens manuscript. Nearly all of Dickens's manuscripts are in the Forster collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum, the most noteworthy exception being that of the "Christmas Carol," which now belongs to Mr. J. F. Morgan of New York. This was sold many years ago by Mr. F. Harvey for £150 and is now valued at £10,000.

The brief three hours of the last day yielded a total of £10,124, making the grand total of the entire collection at Christie's and Sotheby's £175,380. This, of course, is in addition to the amount realized by the sale held at the house of No. 1 Stratton Street, Piccadilly. The Burdett-Coutts sale therefore, apart from its "record" making in individual lots, takes its place by reason of its total among the first six of the highest amounts in English auction sales.

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and a beautiful dog, and a plot which has to do with their love for one another, the picture can never be passed over. It is worth seeing, although one admits the obvious faults.

George Arliss has begun work on "The Silent Call," his next picture for United Artists. In the cast are Edward Earle, and Ann Forrest. Mr. Arliss will play the rôle of a musician whose career is spoiled when he is at the height of his success. The play was written by Jules Robert Goodman, and Mr. Arliss acquired it from Otis Skinner.

Museum Endowment Gift
by Robert de Forest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, June 1.—Robert de Forest, president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has made public the following letter from George F. Baker, chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank and a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum: "I desire to donate to the Metropolitan Museum of Art \$1,000,000, to constitute an endowment fund, the principal of which is to be kept intact, the income to be used for its corporate purposes."

"I beg to hand you herewith \$1,000,000 United States Victory Loan 3½ per cent bonds. Your very truly, "George F. Baker."

The gift was accepted by the trustees at a special meeting yesterday and a resolution was adopted thanking Mr. Baker as a fellow trustee "long in service and familiar for many years with the policy and administration of the Museum, whose gift, therefore, carries with it an approval of the policy and administration which is especially gratifying."

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
TO CONFER DEGREES

HAMPTON, Va., June 1 (Special)—Dr. James E. Gregg, president of Hampton Institute, is presenting diplomas yesterday to 41 boys and 23 girls, announced that next year Hampton Institute expects to give degrees to graduates of the Agricultural School and in the near future, degrees to those who have completed the normal course. He stated that in 1870 General Armstrong saw that the time would come when Hampton Institute would need to give collegiate instruction.

Dr. Gregg said: "We are not forsaking Hampton standards, Hampton ideals or Hampton principles in the least. We are not for a moment neglecting the great individual in the child, which should be in our education and in the life of our democracy."

The Rev. Dr. Henry Hugh Fowler, pastor of the Nazarene Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., delivered the principal address on "Birth of a New Era." "I am glad to belong to a race that which Armstrong pleaded, a race that produced Frederick Douglass and Booker T. Washington, a race that in 50 years has removed 75 per cent of its illiteracy, a race that has saved \$1,000,000,000 in the first half-century of its emancipation," Dr. Fowler declared.

POLICE GIVE UP UNION CHARTER
ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—The St. Paul police union charter in the American Federation of Labor will be surrendered today, it was announced. Police Mutual Benefit Association reorganized. Objections raised to a unionized police force will be eliminated. It was announced, however, that a meeting at which the decision was reached last night.

"Meeting in the Forest," a painting by Arthur B. Davies, has been added to the collection of the Montclair Art Association, Montclair, N. J.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.The June Sale of
New Blouses

Opens This Week

With 2400 very new and fresh and lovely summer blouses of every fashionable kind—and every one specially priced:

\$1.39	\$1.85
\$2.25	\$2.85
\$5.50	

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American Engineers Seeking Salt Discover a Pirate's Buried Treasure "Gold and More Gold" Is the Cry From the Cariboo Country

A BONA FIDE pirate and the member of a Boston firm of engineers would not seem to have much in common. And yet, where the one buried his booty more than a century ago, the other is, today, unearthing a store of wealth that has long lain hidden on the Gulf coast. The pirate's treasure is in the form of gold and silver coins, found recently in diminutive vaults. The engineer's treasure, also only recently discovered, is in the form of crystals—of rock salt.

Jean Lafitte was a privateer, a pirate and a patriot. Alfred Webre, a graduate of Tulane University, is known among engineers as an expert on evaporation. Mr. Webre has an interest in an island of Louisiana that forms one of a group where Lafitte lived and sailed and plyed his trade. Mr. Webre, who is a New Orleans man, as was Jean Lafitte, has been for many years associated with Messrs. E. B. Badger & Sons Company of Boston, and until recently his home was in Winchester. The other day, however, when the Colonial Express pulled out from the South Station it bore the Webre family southward. But before he left Mr. Webre drew a rough sketch of the vaults in which Lafitte's buried treasure was discovered, on one of these islands, and chatted a bit about the rock salt of which they are composed.

Introducing a Patriotic Pirate
On the Louisiana edge of the Gulf coast, southwest of New Orleans, there are five mound-shaped islands, exactly nine miles apart. "All of these mounds," according to one of the state geologists, "have shown the existence of certain phenomena peculiar to these localities—salt, gypsum, sulphur, dolomite, petroleum"—and so on and on, through a list of technical substances that do not seem nearly so phenomenal to the layman as does the finding, in this twentieth century, of buried gold, nor nearly so interesting as the history of a pirate who scrupled not to seize a cargo but who risked his all to defend the country of his adoption, and this only a short time after the very Government which he was to defend had sent an expedition out for his capture.

Commodore Patterson who, in 1814, led an attack against the "terror of the Gulf," as Lafitte was then called, wrote thus, to the Secretary of War:

Under Carthaginian Colors
At half past 8 o'clock a. m. on the 14th of June made the island of Barataria and discovered a number of vessels in the harbor, some of which showed the colors of Carthage. At 2 o'clock perceived the pirates forming their vessels, ten in number including prizes, into a line of battle near the entrance of the harbor and making every preparation to offer battle. At 10 o'clock, wind light and variable, formed the order of battle with six gunboats and the Sea Horse tender, mounting one six pounder and 15 men, and a launch mounting one 12 pound carronade, the schooner Caroline drawing too much water to cross the bar.

At half past 10 o'clock, perceived several mounds along the coast as signals and at the same time a white flag hoisted on board a schooner at the fort, an American flag at the mainmast head and a Carthaginian flag (under which the pirates cruise) at her topmast. At 11 o'clock, two gunboats, grounded, and were passed, agreeably to my previous orders, by the other four which entered the harbor manned by my barge and the boats belonging to the grounded vessels and proceeded in. To my great disappointment, I perceived that the pirates abandoned their vessels and were flying in all directions. I immediately sent the launch and two barges with small boats in pursuit of them.

The Thatched Huts
At midday, took possession of all their vessels in the harbor consisting of six schooners and one felucca, cruisers and prizes of the pirates, one brig, a prize and two armed schooners under the Carthaginian flag, both in the line of battle with the armed vessels of the pirates, and apparently with an intention to add them in any resistance they might make against us, as their crews were at quarters, tomahawks, cutlasses, and bayonets, matches lighted. Colonel Ross, (with 75 infantry) at the same time landed and took possession of their establishment on shore, consisting of about 40 houses of different sizes, badly constructed and thatched with palmetto leaves.

"When I perceived the enemy forming their vessels into a line of battle, I felt confident that their number and very advantageous position, and their number of men, that they would have fought me. Their not doing so I regret, for had they, I should have been able more effectually to destroy or make prisoners of them and their leaders. The enemy had mounted on their vessels 20 pieces of cannon of different caliber, and as I have since learned, had from 800 to 1000 men of all nations and colors."

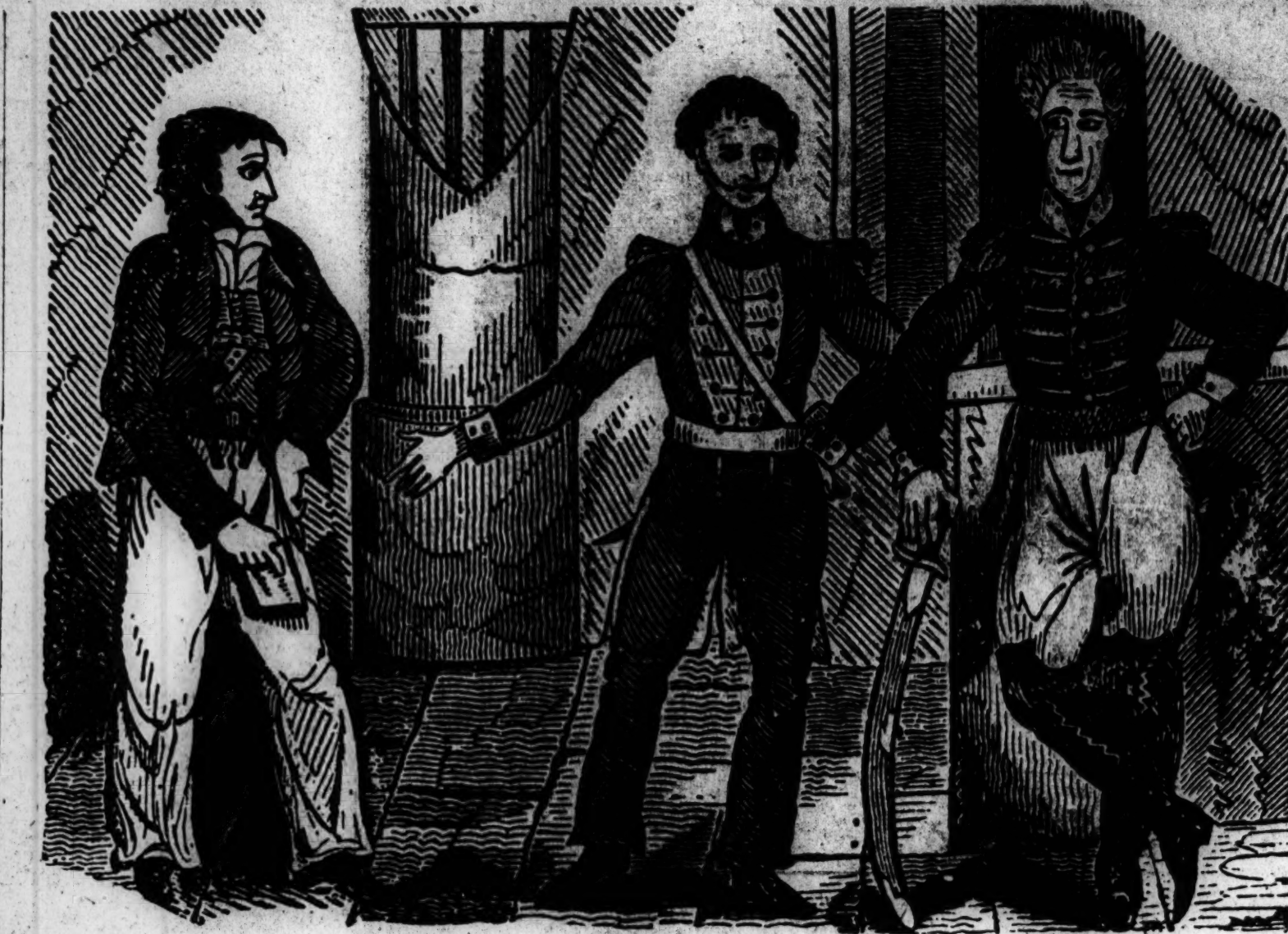
The British Offer
Lafitte's escape was to be for the ultimate good of the United States for, shortly afterwards, the British sought his aid in the capture of New Orleans. It seems that the enemy, sailing up the Mississippi, gazed astern and in astonishment beheld the city behind them—when they had no knowledge of having reached nor passed her.

So they offered a commission to the Pirate of the Gulf, and a bonus of many thousand dollars, if he would guide them through the baffling bends of the Father of Waters.

Lafitte, asking for time on the ground that some of his men must be brought to this point of view, dispatched the following letter to Governor Claiborne of Louisiana:

Barataria, Sept. 4, 1814.

In the firm persuasion that the choice



Interview Between the Pirate Lafitte, General Jackson and Governor Claiborne

made of you to fill the office of the first magistrate of this State was dictated by the esteem of your fellow citizens, and was entered on merit. I confidently address you on an affair on which may depend the safety of this State. I offer to restore to this State several citizens who, perhaps in your eyes, have lost that sacred title. I offer you them, however, such as you could wish to find them, ready to exert their utmost efforts in defense of the country. This point of Louisiana, I occupy is of great importance in the present crisis. I tender my services to defend it; and the only reward I ask is that a spot be put to the proscriptions against me and my adherents by an act of oblivion, for all that has been done hitherto. I am the stray sheep wishing to return to the fold. If you are thoroughly acquainted with the nature of my offenses, I shall appear to you much less guilty and still worthy to discharge the duties of a good citizen. I have never sailed under any flag but that of the Republic of Carthage, and my vessels are perfectly regular in that respect. If I could have brought my lawful prizes into the ports of this State, I should not have employed the illicit means that have caused me to be proscribed. I decline saying more by wisdom. Should your answer not be favorable to my suit, I will instantly leave the country to avoid the imputation of having co-operated toward an invasion of this point, and to rest secure in the acquittal of my conscience. I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's, etc., J. LAFITTE.

Corsairs of Barataria
The Governor of Louisiana evidently saw more of a gentleman than a black sheep in the tone of this letter, and Lafitte was summoned in conference with him and General Andrew Jackson. He was put in command of "The Corsairs of Barataria" a new name for his old troop of pirates and, with them, he so bravely did his part in the Battle of New Orleans.

A year later, however, Pierre (brother of Jean) was carrying on a piratical trade from the island of Galveston, while Jean was again dodging capture in the cypress-shaded bayous of Barataria Bay, and hiding his treasures on Belle Isle, Grande Cote, Cote Blanche and other islands thereabouts, including Cote Caroline where Joseph Jefferson long had a home. It was on this island, when boring an artesian well for Mr. Jefferson, that the engineers first found proof of enormous depths of rock salt in Louisiana.

The first discovery of Lafitte's loot, said Mr. Webre, was in the form of three little pockets, set in a triangle, one like an arrow pointing north. The pockets were lined with sand and in this sand, on edge, were French and Spanish gold coins to the value of about \$500.

The Natives Hunt Gold
Now, whenever an engineer is drilling for salt, there the native laborer is hunting for gold. And his preparations for the search have caused amusing confusion to the engineers. Mr. Webre says that, after having made a careful study of the geological formation of Cote Blanche, the island in which he is interested, he gave orders for wells to be drilled at such and such points. Later, in going over the island, he came across a pool of salt—clean, fine rock crystal salt. He made another survey of the surface of the island and found many such pools, all of them, however, out of line with the plans he had made. He was puzzled by this until Uncle Cesar, an aged Negro, came to his rescue with the following tale:

Someone had told the younger natives that, if they wished to find pirates' buried treasure, they must in the dark of the night bathe themselves in kerosene and rub themselves with salt. This the hunters did, and hence the pools of salt.

The natives of these islands are many of them descendants of Acadians and Spaniards. They speak a language all their own. In one word, said Mr. Webre, is a French syllable and a Spanish one followed by one, or more, as may be needed, of a language one hears nowhere else today.

They are a sensitive, touchy people, but most amenable to kindness, Mr.

Webre said. "They have to be treated just like children," and so were forbidden to hunt for pirate's gold during working hours. There are no labor unions and now the men work gayly while they must. But whenever they can get away they take their long poles, spiked at the end, and start across the island. Inch by inch they travel, jabbing through the soft earth, ever on the alert for the sound of the spike striking brick or metal.

They follow every kind of clue, and one being lost, pick up another. One such lost clue was in the shape of a brass nail, to be found in a tree, that would point the way to the biggest fortune. One day, as a tree followed some of its fellows into the sawmill the saws came to an abrupt stop, against a mammoth brass nail. Pandemonium reigned. With French gaiety and courage, all took up the search, for these people had a morbidly romantic excitement in the possible discovery of a few coins hidden by a band of pirates, than in any amount of wages handed to them in an envelope, and earned by drilling for salt.

There are as many theories about this salt formation as there are about the pirate fortunes. Geologists talk of orogenic movements and tertiary reservoirs; of the Cretaceous age and precipitation that causes the forming of crystals in dome-like structure; of volcanic origin and of ascending solutions. Alfred Webre's idea is that these saline islands are the residue left by the evaporation of ancient seas. Perhaps, they all are wrong. It may be that this wealth of salt was buried by some prehistoric giant pirate, even as the coins were buried by Lafitte.

The Piquant Press

We really do not half appreciate our newspapers and their efforts in our behalf. But that is because we do not half appreciate our own troubles. We never stop to realize that, the more our woes and the fewer our joys, the more our first-rate misery we shall have.

When, as at present, there is a perfectly splendid crime wave, the newspapers give it a friendly boost. They all come out with thrilling tales of mail cars being looted, and \$25,000 necklaces being stolen, and people being held up and robbed right in our own street. Then they hasten to remind us of the ghastly number of unemployed. And so we rub our hands with satisfaction, pat our wife on the cranium a little too familiarly, and remark, "Well, everybody's doing it, and we doubt if anyone will notice if we rob just one little bank." And then we do it, and darn it all, we get caught. We hadn't expected that, and it is most annoying and inconvenient.

Two or three years from now, the newspapers will probably neglect to mention the fact that the four men who looted a mail truck in Detroit recently were caught and punished and the loot returned. And so we'll all continue to think that it might be a good idea to find a nice, comfortable mail truck and just rob it like the very devil.

And when there is an influenza epidemic, do we ever hear of anyone's getting well? We do not. People aren't interested in other people getting well. And so we make up our minds that Aunt Nellie is going to die, the second time she sneezes, which, if we know anything about mental suggestion, is a great help to Aunt Nellie. So it seems to us that, if our newspapers would just make sure whether or not a news item is going to present a wholesome mental picture, we might be a little better off. People are creatures of habit, and they are slaves to fashion. If they are led to believe that crime is fashionable, they'll be criminal. If they are led to see that it is quite as fashionable to punish crime, they'll be more anxious to stamp it out. And when they are shown that health is a more amusing habit than acquiring the new diseases, they'll devote less effort to wishing the latter on themselves.

They say that no news is good news. So why not eliminate the newspapers entirely. J. D. in "Life."

Here and There in Astronomy

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

HERE are many stars which consist not simply of a central sun, but of two suns revolving around each other on their common center of gravity. Perhaps one out of five of the bright stars visible to the naked eye is of this binary character. Although the star may appear single, even when viewed through a powerful telescope, the use of the spectroscopic shows that the bright stellar point is made up of two bodies in rapid rotation about each other. Double stars, thus detected, are called spectroscopic binaries.

The systematic shifts of the spectral lines, occurring in regular sequence, tell the story. When the members of the stellar pair are both bright, the phenomenon shows itself in the lines of the spectrum becoming double at regular intervals. When one component of the pair is approaching, its lines shift toward the blue end of the spectrum; at the same time the other component is moving away and shifts its lines toward the red end. Thus, a doubling of the lines is produced in the spectrum. When the components are one in front of the other, moving transversely to the line of sight, the spectral lines are not affected, and appear single. In this way the lines of the spectrum show the orbital motion of the whirling pair. But in certain cases some of the lines are not affected by the orbital motion. They do not shift with their fellows, but remain nearly stationary. These are the H and K lines of the element calcium.

Explanations Offered

One suggestion is that these stationary calcium lines are due to the light of the star passing through a cloud of calcium fixed between us and the star. Another suggestion is that the members of such a binary star move in a gaseous envelope of calcium. This is discussed by Prof. Harlow Shapley in a recent bulletin of the Harvard Observatory. At his request Miss Antonia C. Maury, who in 1889 discovered the spectroscopic binary Beta Aurigae, has examined a large number of photographs of the spectrum of this star. The period of revolution of Beta Aurigae is four days. Consequently, the lines of the spectrum become double every other night.

The Harvard collection contains about 600 photographs of the spectrum, and half of these show the lines double. Miss Maury's search was to see if evidence could be found of the dependence of calcium absorption on the condition of approach or recession of the light-emitting surface.

From the examination of more than 300 plates, it is found that the blue component of the double K line of calcium is diffuse, the redder component sharp, whichever star is approaching. On the other hand, when the brighter star is approaching, the line is very noticeably wider, and much less clear than when it is receding. In other words, there is for both in the appearance of the spectral lines from the front and the back side of the surface of the moving star. This effect cannot be clearly seen in any of the other lines. Although it is not clear at present why the following side of a revolving star should show sharper lines than the preceding side, Dr. Shapley concludes that the fact of this difference argues for the existence of an envelope of ionized calcium gas in the system of Beta Aurigae. Whatever may be the explanation of the phenomenon, it is not a property of all spectroscopic binaries, for Miss Maury examined the Harvard spectrum plates of the star Mizar with negative results, although the star has a similar type of spectrum. The idea of twin stars revolving around each other in an envelope of calcium vapor brings up the thought of the action of such gas or gases as a resisting medium. Such resistance

would tend to bring the bodies together and increase the rapidity of revolution. This is the usual effect, as it may be remembered that when Encke's comet accelerated its motion and came around more quickly, it was thought for a time to be due to a resisting medium in space, the so-called "luminiferous ether." More recently, the suggestion has been made that some stars may possibly carry their ether with them.

Preparations for Coming Eclipse

The total solar eclipse which will occur Sept. 21, is now attracting astronomers from all parts of the world to the Maldive Islands; Christmas Island, the Ninety-Mile Beach on the northwest coast of Australia, and other points favorable for observation. Some of the eclipse expeditions have already reached their stations and have begun preliminary operations. For example, the Greenwich party from the Royal Observatory, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. H. Spencer Jones and Mr. P. J. Melotte, are at Christmas Island by this time, having sailed from England in January, and carrying four tons of apparatus with them. They are now obtaining the preliminary photographs so necessary for the testing of the Einstein light-shift. Outside of eclipse work they have a program for reducing the brightness of northern and southern stars to a common standard, a very important piece of work in itself.

Another party under German and Dutch auspices will also be located on Christmas Island. It will consist of Dr. Freundlich, Dr. Kohlschütter, Dr. Voigt, and possibly Professor Einstein himself. Mr. J. Evershed, director of the Kodakikan Observatory of southern India, hopes to observe the eclipse from the Maldive Islands.

The expedition from the Lick Observatory consists of Director and Mrs. W. W. Campbell, Dr. J. H. Moore and R. J. Trumpler. Volunteer members will be Dr. and Mrs. Adams of Wellington, N. Z., Dr. Baldwin and Mr. J. B. O. Hoskins of the Melbourne Observatory, Prof. A. D. Ross of the University of Western Australia at Perth, and others. The station selected by Dr. Campbell is Wallai, a combined telegraph and postal station on the northwest coast of Western Australia. The meteorological conditions are said to be very favorable there, and the duration of totality of the eclipse extends to 5 minutes and 18 seconds in length. Professor Chant's party from Toronto, Can., will also go to Wallai. According to plan, the Lick party is now at Tahiti, where during this month they will obtain the preliminary night photographs of the stars for comparison with those taken at the time of the eclipse. On arrival at Fremantle, the port of Perth, the Australian Commonwealth Government will generally detail a naval vessel to transport astronomers, their instruments and supplies to Wallai and later bring them back.

The equipment for this and other parties provided especially for investigating the Einstein displacement of the stars. The Lick party will also use several spectrographs to study the spectrum of the corona as to certain interesting features. Australian parties will be placed at Goonwind and elsewhere. It is to be hoped that all may have a clear sky for their observations.

A cable announces that a comet has been sighted by Skjellerup at the Cape of Good Hope. When found on May 17, the comet was located in Gemini between the stars Pollux and Procyon. It was moving northwesterly into the constellation Cancer. The observer, Mr. J. F. Skjellerup of Rosebank, Cape Town, South Africa, has already been awarded two Donohue medals, granted by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, for the discovery of unexpected comets. He discovered one unexpected comet in 1818, and another in 1920. If the present comet is really new, and not an object already known, he will be entitled to another of these bronze comet medals.

SIXTY years ago the Cariboo country, in central British Columbia, was just about the richest thing in the way of a goldfield that the world has ever seen. In two years of placer mining in the Barkerville section about \$40,000,000 was taken out, which wasn't too bad, even considering the hardship of working in a desolate wilderness, 600 miles by wagon road from civilization.

The trouble with the Barkerville section was that it didn't last long enough. That appears to be a common failing among goldfields. Ten years of mining, and not so very intensive mining at that, and the field was virtually played out. A few prospectors clung on, refusing to give up. Many of them moved to new locations a few miles south and worked the shores of the creeks for the elusive metal. Some of them have done rather well. One of them known to the neighborhood as "Blackand Pete" Nelson, told me last fall that he was taking out \$10 a day from the black sands of the Fraser River bars near Quanael, but that was probably exceptional. Some have been at it for a generation or more and admit it has been pretty tough going.

Old-Timers' Faith Rewarded

But if you want to find optimism in its natural and free form go into the Cariboo and talk to those veterans of today. They will tell you, as they told me, that there is still plenty of gold in the country and that one of these days the Cariboo is "going to stage a come-back." Last fall it was the customary thing to listen to these stories of the old-timers as patiently as possible and then secretly to pity them for their folly, to marvel at their high hopes. Only a few months have passed since then and during that period an interesting series of events has taken place, the general indication of which is that the old-timers may not have been so far away from the truth after all and that the stage is all set for the Cariboo to make a somewhat spectacular return to the ranks of producing goldfields. Within the last month more than half a dozen experienced mining men have uttered the prophecy that the new operations will make the Cariboo of 60 years ago appear like a dwarf in comparison, and that they will even surpass the Klondike.

At any rate, there is a real stampede into the Cariboo country again. Prospectors are going into the Cariboo by train instead of by mule teams, but there is every evidence of the old-time gold excitement. Claims are being staked in new territory. Tenderfeet from the coast are going in. Cowboys from the Chelcutin country near by are abandoning their ranches for the time being and preparing to pan for gold. Joe Byrthwaite, millionaire owner of Chilcotin, has paid \$300,000 for one claim and is preparing to sink a drill. A Vancouver mining syndicate, offered \$400,000 for four leases near Cedar Creek and promised cash payments, but the owners shook their heads.

All this looks like business. Outdoors there is a gleam of glory in their eyes these days when the old-timers tell their stories. The outsiders are more credulous than they were a few months ago, and they have reason to be—which brings us back to the series of events since last fall previously mentioned.

Sheen of Gold in the Mud

A. E. Platt is a real Cariboo sourdough. John Lynes is a comparatively young man, who operates a small sawmill with his brother near Quanael Lake. For months they worked in partnership, trying to find the lost gold channel of Cedar Creek near by—a channel which half a century ago had been abandoned by miners when they heard the amazing stories of gold discovered near Barkerville further north. Platt and Lynes worked until the first snow came without finding anything. "Might as well call it a season and quit," said Platt.

Lynes, with fewer years of prospecting to look back upon, wasn't so anxious to start for home. He persuaded the other man to wait a few days longer. Then Fortune, picking out as usual the most unexpected moment, walked in by the camp the miners, and on a dollars-and-cents basis, it is still there. Platt happened to stick his shovel into a mudhole he was passing. He noticed the sheen of gold in the black slime, got out his pan, and washed it. The gold in the pan was worth \$75, and the dream of the old-timers had come true. Platt and Lynes staked their claim and went home. A few days later the Cariboo country was sealed by the heaviest snowfall in two decades.

Other Rich Finds Follow

The story told by Platt and Lynes was enough in itself to start some lively speculation, but other things have happened to strengthen the impression that an important era is dawning for the Cariboo country. Since the weather has moderated, al-

lowing prospectors to go into the new gold area, some additional rich finds have been made. One mining man, who has a crew of eight men working on Cedar Creek, says it is no trouble to pan out \$100 to \$200 in one day, single-handed, on the discovery claims. Competent engineers, according to the same man, estimate that from \$30 to \$300 a square yard will be the gold yield of the district.

R. D. Featherstonhaugh, a placer engineer who has been associated with gold operations in British Columbia for more than twenty years, says the Cedar Creek ground is the best prospect he has ever seen. There are 180 acres in the principal claim and Featherstonhaugh estimates that a strip 150 feet wide through the two leases, according to his tests, would yield from \$2,500,000 to \$4,000,000.

The Need of Dredgers

A. B. Buckworth, manager of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, which penetrates the heart of the Cariboo country, has had opportunity to talk with hundreds of prospectors. His belief is that the discoveries so far are the forerunner of an era of solid but intensive development. He has been trying to induce eastern financial interests to enter the goldfield in a big way. Further north, nearer the old claims, dredgers are being taken in to explore the creek bottoms that in the early days were out of reach of the miners' primitive tackle. In every other important field, such as the Yukon and California, dredgers have prolonged the yield of gold by many years. The same will probably be true of the Cariboo. When the writer toured the Cariboo country a few months ago the big talk was about the coming of the dredgers. The importance of the dredgers in the development of Cariboo gold is overshadowed at present only by the Cedar Creek happenings.

There are several features which make the Cedar Creek area unusually attractive, and they apply also to the Whitewater claims on the west side of the Fraser and most of those further north. First of all, they are comparatively close to the railroad, and mining there is a sure thing when compared to the conditions that had to be met by the pioneers of the early sixties. Some of the gold has been found close to the shores of Quanael Lake and the rivers, which means cheaper transportation by water. Secondly, much of the gold is easy to get at, being comparatively close to the surface. Thirdly, the Cariboo summers are long.

Sourdoughs Disregard Snow

Inexperienced miners and prospectors who are not familiar with the country were advised to stay away until May. When the snow was still five feet deep in some places the sourdoughs were tramping out in snow shoes. The British Columbia Placer Act, which governs the mining operations, allows a man to stake 80 acres and, if he makes use of his power of attorney, he may add two additional leases of the same area. This law is being criticized on the ground that 240 acres is too much for any one man to prospect and the effect is likely to be the tying up of a large number of claims by comparatively few persons.

Williams Lake, a lively little townsite on the Pacific Great Eastern, is distributing center for the goldfields and it is rapidly assuming the appearance of a typical boom town. It is estimated that 5000 people will be camping on the shores of Quanael Lake by July, and last summer Quanael Lake was almost as free from human habitation as the middle of the Sahara.



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ATHLETICS

Claim 12 Balloons
in Air at Midday

Reports Reaching Milwaukee Indicate Five Crossing Lake Erie

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—Twelve of the 13 balloons which left Milwaukee yesterday afternoon in the national balloon race, were still in the air at midday today, according to reports reaching here. Seven have been seen passing Illinois and Missouri towns flying southwesterly and five are Club officials said must be crossing Lake Erie.

DETROIT, June 1.—Five balloons, presumed to be entrants in the national balloon race, passed over southern Michigan this morning. Four of the gas bags were observed about 1 o'clock passing over Lenawee County (Adrian). All were passing east toward northern Lake Erie. The fifth bag passed over Jackson shortly after daylight. It was traveling in a southerly direction.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 1.—The balloon piloted by J. S. McKibben of St. Louis passed over Whiteside, Mo., at 9:10 a. m., according to word received at the Aero Club of Wisconsin. The balloon dropped messages which were sent back here. It was going in a southwesterly direction.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—One balloon was sighted over Melbourne, Ohio, seven miles west of Bryan, Ohio, at 7:15 a. m., and passed over Bryan at about 9 a. m., flying very high in a northeasterly direction, according to reports received here.

CHICAGO, June 1. (By The Associated Press). Twelve of the 13 giant gas bags which took the air in the thirteenth national balloon race at Milwaukee yesterday were believed still to be sailing across distant skies at dawn today. When darkness dropped its shroud across the earth last night seven of these balloons of the sky were floating in directions almost directly opposite to the others and early today no report of any landing had been made.

Five of the bags which shot high into the air caught a northeast current and disappeared toward Canada. Others, retaining their ballast for the early hours of the flight, encountered opposite currents and swung off toward the south. One floated low over Chicago. Far downstate another was sighted drifting southward into the night, while a third was headed south from Gary, Ind.

The balloon piloted by Roy Donaldson of Springfield, Ill., was the first to quit the race, his bag was unable to hold its gas and when he found the balloon sinking into Lake Michigan he came down at Bay View, four miles from the start.

Commander Norfleet, in the helmet-filled naval bag, said just before he shot into the air that he did not expect to come down for 10 days. His balloon carried almost twice as much ballast as any other bag, besides being loaded with many instruments. It rose rather slowly, but the throwing out of a few sandbags sent it into the clouds. Lieutenant Reed took the naval constant balloon, filled with the usual gas, into the air after Norfleet, but did not rise above the clouds. He traveled south by southeast at a low altitude. J. S. McKibben of St. Louis, Warren Raser of Brookville, O., Lieutenant Neely of the army, Captain Weeks of the army, Von Hoffman and H. E. Honeywell of St. Louis, followed. The three balloons traveling the greatest distance in accordance with the rules of the race will be taken to Switzerland in August to represent this country in the international races.

WALKER LEADS SCORING

EDINBURGH, Scot. (Special).—The most notable thing done in the football season in Scotland as far as scoring went, was the record for the Scottish League made by Duncan Walker of the St. Mirren Club, Paisley. Altogether he had 45 goals in the League and beat the previous record held by Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell, by three. This time Walker had four goals in a match, twice he had three and four times two. Ferguson finished second, 10 goals behind. On one occasion he scored five times in one match. It was a noteworthy fact that the St. Mirren Club, of which Walker is a member, has never got a chance in any of the international matches. He also led in the Scottish Cup. In these he had 11 goals, made up thus—5, 4, 2, 1.

YALE PLANS FOR PLAYOFFS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1.—Preparations for the baseball series with Princeton and Harvard on the Yale diamond and for the possible playing off of ties in either series, going forward at the Yale ticket management's office. The Polo Grounds in New York have been reserved for the morning of June 24 and 27. If a Harvard tie is to be played off, the game will be on the morning of June 24. In case of no Harvard tie, but a tie with Princeton, the latter will be met on the morning of the twenty-fourth. In event of a tie with both opponents the Harvard game will be on the twenty-fourth and the Princeton game on the twenty-seventh. It is expected 15,000 will attend the Yale-Harvard game here June 20 which will mean the comfortable capacity of the grounds. Indicated attendance for the Princeton-Yale game here Saturday is 12,000.

BOWDOIN DEFEATS BATES

LEWISTON, Me., May 31.—Bowdoin College defeated Bates in a Maine State College baseball championship game here today, 5 to 1. It was the fourth straight defeat for Bates. Flinn pitched for Bowdoin and was in fine form, allowing only four hits, while Bowdoin found Hammond and Martin for 12 hits. Bowdoin won the game in the fourth inning on successive singles by Needham, Smith and Morrell and a three-base hit by Davis. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Bowdoin..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 12 0
Bates..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 2
Pitchers—Flinn and Handy; Hammond, Martin and Partridge. Umpire—Love and Lord. Time—1h. 56m.

HIGHEST HONOR FOR
MIDSHIPMAN KING

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 31.—The highest athletic honor at the United States Naval Academy, the sword of the Navy Athletic Association, has been won by Midshipman Clyde W. King of Iowa. He was stroke of the academy's Olympic championship crew of 1920, rowed on the Navy crew which won at Poughkeepsie last year, and is captain of the crew this year. He has been tackle on the eleven for four years, and in 1919 scored all the points in an army game by kicking two goals from placement.

Emory E. Larsen of Minnesota will have his name engraved on the Thompson Trophy Cup as having done most to promote athletics during the year. He was captain and center of the football team and a regular on the lacrosse twelve. Edward R. Durkin of New Jersey was highly recommended.

BASEBALL GAMES AT
STAMFORD BRIDGE

LONDON (Special).—The inaugural games of the International Baseball League were played at Stamford Bridge recently, before about 1000 spectators, including a large following of baseball fans from the United States. In the first game the London Canadians defeated the London Americans, 12 runs to 11, although the Americans made a fine recovery in the fifth inning when they scored 7 runs to pull up from 4 to 9 to 11 to 9. Owing to this game being more prolonged than was expected the fifth inning was declared to be the last instead of playing the usual eight innings, and the Canadians succeeded in scoring the three runs required to win.

In the second game the United States Shipping Board beat All-England by 9 runs to 4, seven innings being played. The losers excelled in their catching, but did not show the skill of their opponents when batting. The scores by innings:

FIRST GAME		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
London Canadians	.....	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	11	12
London Americans	.....	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	11	7

SECOND GAME		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
U. S. Shipping Board	.....	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	10	4
All-England	.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	10	4

FRANCE VOTES MONEY
FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

PARIS, June 1. (By The Associated Press).—The finance commission of the Chamber of Deputies today voted an appropriation of 11,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of holding the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris. Deputy Nibellemaire had recommended an appropriation of 15,000,000 francs, but the commission found it necessary to scale it down.

The French Olympic committee met immediately afterward, and it was understood that the committee would report this evening to the international Olympic committee that preparations would proceed on the assumption that the games would be held in the stadium at Colombes.

CONFERENCE ON WALKER GOLF

NEW YORK, June 1.—Conditions governing competition between American and British amateur golfers for the Walker Cup, international trophy, will be discussed at conferences in England soon between representatives of the two countries. C. S. Lee, secretary of the United States Golf Association, sailed today on a several months' trip abroad and later will be joined by Howard P. Whitney, former president of the association, at a formal conference with officers of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland.

YALE RE-ELECTS WILLIAMS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1.—L. E. Williams '23 was re-elected captain of the Yale varsity tennis team last night and Playford Boyle '23 was elected captain of the Yale varsity golf team for the next year, university authorities announced today. Williams' home is in Chicago and Boyle hails from Uniontown, Pa. The new gun team captain succeeds R. P. Gale '22, who graduates this month. One other member of this year's gun team will not be on the 1922 team. The university tennis team also loses one man by graduation, that being J. B. Benedict.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Joseph	22	10	.682
Sioux City	24	18	.571
Wichita	23	19	.543
Tulsa	22	22	.500
Omaha	17	23	.425
Des Moines	18	25	.419
Oklahoma City	18	27	.400
Denver	16	26	.381

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Team	Score
Des Moines 10, Sioux City 3.	
Wichita 8, St. Joseph 5.	
Denver 6, Omaha 0.	
Oklahoma City 3, Tulsa 2.	

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Vernon	31	21	.596
Los Angeles	32	26	.552
San Francisco	30	27	.526
Portland	27	26	.509
Oakland	28	31	.476
Seattle	26	30	.464
Salt Lake City	23	29	.442
Sacramento	25	32	.439

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Team	Score
Los Angeles 6, Vernon 2.	
Salt Lake City 2, Seattle 0.	
San Francisco 13, Oakland 0.	
Portland 12, Sacramento 7.	

MISS RYAN WINS IN SINGLES

CHICAGO, Eng. (Special).—Miss Elizabeth Ryan of San Francisco won her match in the women's singles for the Middlesex tennis championship, defeating Miss Stain a 6-1, 6-2. In the women's doubles Mrs. F. I. Mallory, the United States women champion, and Miss Edith Signourney of Boston defeated Misses Marie and Edith 6-3. In the men's doubles Asthalter and Crawley defeated Stowe and Owen, 6-2, 6-4.

YALE ELECTS CAMPBELL

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 31.—Thomas Campbell '23 of Chicago has been elected captain of the Yale varsity track team for next season. He is a middle-distance male runner. J. N. Pharr of Oliver, La., was named track manager.

INDIANA'S FORESTS
TO BE CONSERVEDMr. Deam Starts Inspection Tour
for Purpose of Aiding Farmers
in Cultivation of Trees

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1. (Special).—Charles C. Deam, State forester, working under the direction of the Indiana Conservative Commission, started today on a State-wide tour in the interests of forest conservation. His trip primarily is to make an inspection of certain timber plots on which farmers are asking for a tax assessment of \$1 an acre because it is being devoted to forest cultivation.

In an effort not only to conserve the native forests, but also to create some incentive for farmers to cultivate new forests, the last General Assembly passed a law whereby land not suited to agriculture may be devoted to forestry and be assessed at only \$1 an acre. Thousands of acres of hill land have since been turned into forestry plots. This land usually was assessed at from \$25 to \$75 an acre.

The law provides that the farmer shall make a declaration of his intention to devote land to the cultivation of forestry before he is permitted the low assessment. While it is not obligatory that the State Forester pass upon the merits of the land before the low rate is permitted, Mr. Deam stated he felt a thorough inspection would reveal many things of interest both to farmer and the State Department. For one, many farmers doubtless have devoted land to forestry cultivation which might more profitably be put to some other use and they probably are using some land for other purposes which should properly be devoted to forestry.

Mr. Deam will address meetings of farmers, give expert advice on what trees should be planted in given soils, how to treat the young trees during early growth and other similar matters.

Indiana formerly was one of the big hardwood states of the Union and its wood-working factories did not, as they do now, have to buy in distant producing centers. Statistics worked out by the Conservation Department show that last year the wood-working industries of the State consumed more than 15,000,000 board feet of hardwood and the State Department was only about 3,000,000 board feet. Mr. Deam says that with proper attention on the part of the farmers the State will have in a few years an ample supply to take care of its own needs and some to spare.

FOES ARE IGNORED
BY MR. DAUGHERTYAttorney-General Too Busy With
War Frauds to Reply

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, June 1.—"I will pay no attention to the attacks that have been made on me at the Capitol, nor to those that will be made in the future," declared Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, in conference today with newspaper representatives.

He was asked if he intended to answer charges of Thomas E. Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, that he had quashed proceedings against an alleged illegal shipment of liquor received at New York not long ago; the charge of T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, that he and other members of Congress criticizing Mr. Daugherty were being "shadowed" by Department of Justice agents, and Mr. Caraway's series of charges on the so-called Morris case.

But the Attorney-General let it be known that his "sleeves were rolled up" for prosecuting the war grafters. He said he would give half of his time in the future to war graft cases, and as time went on, he declared he would be less and less available for other business of the department.

The Department of Justice has been trailing witnesses all over the country and in other countries in connection with alleged graft cases, said the Attorney-General. One case alone has taken four months of investigation and will probably take four more.

The Attorney-General started today for Chicago, where he will speak tomorrow before the Chicago Bar Association, probably on the Government's attitude in the war graft cases. He said he would also endeavor to obtain the services of Charles S. Deneen, former Governor of Illinois, and Francis E. McGovern, former Governor of Wisconsin, to help prosecute the cases.

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This shows a considerable increase over April, during which permits for less than \$20,000,000 were approved. That a greater percentage of the business has turned toward single family residences shows that Chicago people are desirous of owning homes is the opinion of P. C. Hoey, secretary of the department. He said more than half the permits last month were for single family dwellings, and this has been the trend during the last few months.

The building activity is said by the Association of Commerce to be a leading factor in the employment situation. More men are now employed in building in Chicago than ever before, according to their estimates. Contractors are said to be using 18.7 per cent more employes now than last month.

Mr. Hoey said Chicago's increase in building must be credited entirely to natural causes, there being no special stimulus such as some other cities have aroused by granting tax-free periods and other attractions to home builders. A year ago during May only \$2,967,750 worth of permits were issued. During that period the building trades unions were on strike.

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A feature of the New York meetings will be the concert at Carnegie Hall, the opening night of the convention, Monday, June 5, tendered by the Victor Talking Machine Company as a compliment to the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce and the delegates attending.

Noted Artists Announced
Among the artists announced for the concert are: Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto; Louise Homer, American contralto; Olga Samoroff, American pianist; Reinhold Werrenbach, American concert baritone, and Josef A. Pasternack, musical director of the company at Camden, N. J., was at one time assistant conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, and leader of the Symphony Hall "Pops" concerts in Boston.

Coinciding with the "musical convention" is the recent twenty-first annual convention, held at the Hotel Astor by the American Guild of Banjoists, Mandolinists, and Guitarists, which resulted in a greater interest in "fretted" instruments and in the music written for them. Millions of dollars are said to have been invested in American manufacture of guitar, mandolin, banjo, and ukulele in the development of these devices, some comprehensive exhibits having been shown during the convention.

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FOR GIRLS

Long Lake, Harrison, Maine

Beautiful situation, overlooking the White Mountains. A very large lodge and dining hall with most modern equipment; large screened tent for comfortable sleeping quarters. Horse-back riding, archery, cricket, tennis, swimming, boating, canoeing, water polo, campfire singing, etc. 125 acres of woodland. Half-mile lake frontage. Taxes and all expenses. Also camp for adult visitors.

GEORGE A. STANLEY
14 E. Dayton St., Ridgewood, N. Y.Camp Ropioa
FOR BOYS

In Harrison, Maine

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14 E. Dayton St., Ridgewood, N. Y.The White Mountain
CampsCAMP CHOCORUA CAMP LARCON
For Boys For Girls
VERMONT, for Adults

GLAD HILL, for Parents with Young Children. Addressing to: The White Mountain Camps, 30 E. Davidson, Director, Tamworth, N. H.

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Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y.

45 Miles from New York City, Nine-Mile Lake, 800 Feet Elevation.
(For Young Men Over Eighteen Years of Age.)
One of the best equipped Camps in America. Swimming, Canoeing, Tennis, Horseback Riding. All Outdoor Sports under experts. \$3.00 a day; \$15.00 a week. References required. Booklet.

SHRINERS TO INVEST
GOLDEN GATE CITYPageants, Games and Social
Functions Planned for Entertaining 300,000

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—Three hundred thousand Shriners and friends are expected in San Francisco for the convention of the Ancient Arabic Order June 13-16. Ninety-odd temples will send uniformed patrols with their organizations, and many of them will have bands and choruses in the parades. They will come from State in the Union, from Canada, from the Hawaiian Islands and from Mexico.

Medinah Temple of Chicago, which has a membership of 23,000, will send its delegation in five or more trains; other temples will send organizations on the five or six steamers coming through the Panama Canal from eastern ports.

Thousands of automobiles will cross the hot sands of the desert, bringing individual Shriners along the trails of the Argonauts, many of them to camp near Ft. Mason in San Francisco.

One million board feet of lumber is being erected into grandstands in the civic center and along Market Street and Van Ness Avenue for accommodation of 40,000 spectators of three gorgeous pageants. Islam Temple, host of the visiting nobles and citizens of San Francisco, have raised \$400,000 to do them honor. The city is to be beautifully decorated.

Ten thousand uniformed Shriners, with 75 bands and drum corps, will escort Imperial Potentate Ernest A. Cutt of Alice Temple, Savannah, Ga., June 13, to the Civic Auditorium, where the Imperial Council will formally receive the Shriners and their friends.

Friday, June 15, the council will hold executive session at Rite Hall, and in the evening the Imperial Potentate will visit the several halls where balls will be held in his honor.

Wednesday and Thursday there will be night parades, Thursday's pageant to tell, by means of electrically illuminated floats and 10,000 uniformed marchers, the story of civilization.

Airplane exhibitions, automobile races and yachting races will be provided for the visitors' entertainment, and they are expected to participate in "traps" shooting, golfing and other sports.

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14 E. Dayton St., Ridgewood, N. Y.

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Old English Silver in Modern Homes

AMONGST the many objects of fine art which it is a pleasure for the lover of beautiful things to collect, there is little which is so easy to acquire gradually as old silver, and nothing is both aesthetically and commercially more satisfactory. Delicate porcelain, fine furniture, choice prints, and pictures are, undoubtedly, worth seeking, but they must be really rare and by the best masters. Fascinating as they are, there are certain risks to be taken with regard to them. Old china is extremely fragile, furniture is perishable, and prints and pictures have often delicate constitutions, and, moreover, have to withstand fluctuations of taste and consequently of the market.

Collecting old silver is, in many ways, a safer hobby, and is usually a sound investment. There is no ambiguity about the dates and makers of silverware; all the marks of every silversmith in England, from the fifteenth century, are recorded, at the London Goldsmith's Hall and the various provincial assay offices. The possession of silver has always been a mark of wealth and distinction. Emerson noticed this in his visits to England, for he says: "The Englishman is fond of his plate, and though he may not always have a gathering of portraits of his ancestors, he has their porringers and their punch bowls. Incredible amounts are found in good houses, and the poorest have some spoon or saucer saved out of better times."

There are those who collect old silver from the craftsman's point of view, and some who are concerned primarily with the metal. Others there are, and they form a large class, who think it worth while to survey the field from the standpoint of the beautiful home.

It is a good plan for the collector to start at not too early a period, for silver of an earlier date than, say, the English Revolution of 1688 is rather rare and, moreover, very expensive. The period from 1689 up to 1840, when electroplate was invented, embraces range and variety of old silver useful for domestic purposes, and pleasurable by reason of its beauty and variety.

The dining room is, of course, the place where the household silver is most used and displayed, and the principal ornament on a fully set table is an epergne or centerpiece. Epergnes date from the reign of George I, and they were made in a wide variety of styles and shapes. Candlesticks and candelabra, whose diversity is great in form and style, are not only ornamental, but also useful as table decorations. Other serv-

iceable items of old silver are sugar casters, which are conspicuous for their beautiful pierced caps. Spoons of all shapes and sizes, knives, and especially fish slices, cruet, and salt cellars, are dainty objects on the table; so are fine mustard pots, egg frames, and toast racks. And, of course, silver plates, soup tureens, sauceboats are indispensable and may be found in beautiful designs. Tea services naturally offered chances to the old silversmiths, and teapots, coffee pots, sugar basins, cream jugs, and, above all, bread or cake baskets, were works of art.

It is hardly possible, nor is it desirable, that our homes today should be replicas of those of past generations. Yet it is interesting when fine old table silver graces a modern house and sounds the echoes of a stately past. Some may like the styles of the William and Mary period, when silver showed simplicity of outline and decoration; some the more elaborate, florid type of the mid-Georgian period; the high finish and delicate ornamentation of the last part of the eighteenth century also have their votaries. Whatever its period, however, old English silver adds to the grace and charm of the modern home.

Two New Spring Fashions

ONE of the most delightful garments to possess is a cape or cape-coat, with very vague sleeves. There are many occasions, even in summer time, when one is glad to have one to slip on. A suggestion for this type of wrap has been drawn this week. It is composed of black crepe Roman with a lining of gray satin, and a large collar forming two tiers, each edged with black monkey fur. Silk crepe is one of the nicest materials for a cape of this description. A cape uses, necessarily, a large expanse of material and, therefore, a fabric is needed that is not conspicuous and hangs well. The dull texture of this crepe Roman is very pleasing.

Some of the capes, at the moment, recall, with their heavy fringes, the Chinese crepe shawl. As this material is light, it is necessary to contrive some means of weighting the cloak at the bottom. An effective way of doing so is to finish off the hem in the lining with a heavy silk galloon or embroidery trimming, which also gives scope for introducing color and a bold design. A great feature of the new cloaks is the enormous collars that are being worn, which form small

capotes in themselves. These are a little longer than they are wide, so that they are not quite square, though they give a square effect across the shoulders, when worn, which is accentuated often by a fur edging about five inches wide.

A pretty cloak for evening wear was noticed in black lamé satin, with three bands of kolinsky round the bottom—which is another means of weighting—and a large collar edged with the same fur. A similar design was carried out in georgette.

For a cloak that is to be given hard wear, there is a wide choice of wool materials among the various kasha cloths and serges. One made in a rough wool-finished serge in white, with a check lining in yellow and green wool cloth, would look jolly on the sea-shore or in the country, to slip on after tennis.

There are also some very pretty check effects in wool stockinette; for instance, in cinnamon and yellow, the check being carried out in lines of the contrasting color. Worn with white clothes, these give a gay note. A silk stockinette, with a tinsel thread running through it, is attractive made up as a cape, for one who does not go in for sports.

The same material, crepe Roman, in a dark shade of willow-green, is suggested for the coat and skirt shown in the other illustration. The coat, which has a semi-sack back, can hardly be called a severe tailor-made, neither is it the dressmaker type. After choosing a silk material for a coat and skirt, considerable care should be taken in the selection of a style. It is important to choose one that will

A Wash Rug for the Bathroom

A handsome wash rug that is inexpensive is easily made, according to the following directions: Take two balls of carpet warp and a medium-sized steel crochet hook. Make a chain of 175 stitches, turn into the third stitch back, then make a double crochet stitch; continue the double crochet across; chain three, turn, and then go across again with the double crochet; chain three, turn, and double crochet six stitches; then chain two and double crochet up to the third stitch on the last row; chain two, double crochet into the third stitch, and so continue to within six inches of the end of the row; into those six inches put a double crochet in each; chain three, turn, and go across like the last row. That makes two rows of openwork stitches. For the fifth row, double crochet six stitches; then make two openwork spaces; then make solid double crochet until within two openwork spaces of the end. Continue back and forth, making two rows of openwork until the rug is one yard long. Finish with two rows of solid double crochet. That makes a plain border outside the openwork. Into each end of the rug, make a fringe by knotting in strands of warp, five inches long.



A Graceful Coat and Skirt in Green Crêpe Roman

back as well as in the front, and the embroidered design at the edge of the front and back panels is done in flat braid in self color. The coat is also treated in this way.

As the weather at this time of year is often variable, an en-tout-cas with one of the new lacquer handles has been drawn. This is in red and gold, with an amusing little picture depicted on it. This touch of color would look well. These handles make a charming decoration for sunshades. One can picture one in blue lacquer, worn with a white frock, or a blue lacquer handle on a yellow umbrella. The covering should be self-colored, as the sticks are sufficient decoration in themselves.

Garden Plants for the House

THE love of winter flowers and evergreen trees is of very long standing among the English, because for half the year there are few flowers in the countryside and hardly any green trees. It is for this reason that the evergreen holly, ivy and mistletoe have become such favorites and that the forerunners of spring—the snowdrops in England and the mayflowers in America—take hold of the English imagination.

So, also, it came about that great efforts were made to introduce into houses pot plants that would flower indoors during the winter months. Geraniums are seen in almost every cottage window in south England, while plants with evergreen leaves, such as aspidistras, add a touch of green in the room.

It is the same longing for living flowers and foliage plants that brings into the larger halls and drawing rooms the dwarf bushes of azalea and the variegated seedling palms that add a charming touch of welcome. Quite an industry has sprung up in supplying pot plants for this purpose, so that, in this age of rapid and easy communications, every part of the earth that is richly endowed with flowers has given out of its abundance to meet western need. Japan has sent azaleas, cecyls from the numerous forms of clivia, Peru and Chile their calceolarias, the Canary Islands, cinerarias. The warmer lands have contributed beautiful foliage plants—chiefly young states of palms and other trees. Thus chamærops comes from North Africa, cecyls from South America, cordylines (usually known as dracenas) from the South Sea Islands and the beautiful kentias from the Lord Howe Islands, the only place where they are wild.

Many people supply their houses from shops, but where a garden is available a cool house can be devoted to raising the plants. The use of the right kind of soil in potting is important. Azaleas and most foliage plants should be grown in ordinary garden soil, mixed with 25 per cent of leaf mold and 2 per cent of silver sand. The mixture for bulbs should contain less leaf mold and more sand. Palms do quite well in plain garden soil, unless it is very clayey, when sand must be added. They require to be particularly firmly imbedded, because of their top-heaviness. It is necessary to keep flowering plants shaded from bright light as soon as the flower buds begin to open, and only to move them indoors when they come fully into flower. Many reach this stage during May or the beginning of June.

A word must be said about watering. Of course, the plants will be watered as a matter of routine, but it is most important that the watering should be intelligently done, not over-

done. In a warm drawing room four or five waterings a week are plenty, and in a cool room they would be too much. The earth should be thoroughly wet through each time. The water should be about as warm as the air of the room. If the earth dries up very quickly, it is well to plunge the whole pot into water and give it a thorough soaking. The water must then be allowed to drain off before returning the pot to its bowl or saucer.

Certain large-leaved plants such as aspidistras, dracenas, oranges and ficus require to have the dust sponged off their leaves occasionally.

Fricassee Lobster

Rub together two tablespoons of butter, half teaspoonful of dry mustard and a pinch of salt. Put this into a saucepan with a cup of milk, in which there must be a little cream. Add to this half a cupful of fine bread crumbs, which have been soaked for half an hour in a cupful of milk. Let all get hot together, and put in about a pound of lobster meat (either fresh or tinned) cut into small pieces. When at boiling point, stir in a well-beaten egg; cook one minute longer, and serve.

Baby's Own Little Bed

is the BABY PERFECTION MATTRESS. Made in our "Sunshine Factory," in the heart of Dixie. Is clean and sweet as the little chick that will nestle against it. Light and easy to handle. Retains its resiliency.

Send \$12.50 and a BABY PERFECTION MATTRESS, with PERFECTION PILLOW will be delivered to you, express prepaid. Be sure to send size of crib. Money refunded promptly if not satisfied.

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Wood Finishings

WE have all been in homes where the color scheme of the rooms was satisfying and tasteful, but where the woodwork spoiled the effect.

There is no need for such a condition. Where woodwork is worn through in spots, a little floor wax will do wonders. It should be followed by thorough polishing with a soft cloth, and the entire surface then should receive an application of wax. In this way a uniform luster is attained, and the varnish is protected by the wax from further wear. If a good grade of floor wax is used, there need be no fear of a sticky result.

There is always some way to improve unsightly woodwork. Varnish removers are sold by all hardware merchants, and many housekeepers have undertaken the task of removing the varnish from the woodwork themselves and either revarnishing or treating with a stain, paint, or an oil-and-turpentine mixture in equal parts, to bring out the grain of the wood. Many persons do not understand the difference between paints and stains, and much confusion results. The chief difference, so far as the home decorator is concerned, is that paints are opaque and completely hide the grain and texture of the wood, whereas stains are transparent and help to accentuate its beauty. It follows, therefore, that stain cannot be applied over paint with good results, but paint can be applied over stain.

The varieties in common use are oil, spirit, and water stains. Oil stains are not quite so transparent as the other two, but are extremely easy to apply and give entire satisfaction on soft woods, which have no special beauty of grain to be brought out. Any variety of stain may be applied with a flat, bristle brush from two to four inches wide, and water stains may also be applied with a sponge. After five minutes or so, the surface may be wiped with a bunch of soft rags, to remove surplus stain.

Varnish stain is not a different kind of stain, but a combination stain and varnish, which is intended to save time and labor by staining and varnishing in one operation. It is applied with a soft varnish brush and should not be wiped. A glossy finish is produced, but the effect is not so attractive as that produced by the more laborious method of applying stain and varnish separately.

White-painted woodwork is beautiful only when kept clean. If an enamel paint has been used there is no risk in washing. Other paints, however, may streak when water is applied. Oil paint should be capable of washing with soap and water, but only in the following careful way: Apply water mixed with a mild alkali (such as soda or a few drops of ammonia) rather than mixed with soap.

Crystallizing Jelly Fruits

Apart from being pleasant to the taste, crystallizing is also a good means of preserving fruits. Fruits, in this way, keep fresh a long time, even better than with a chocolate coating; and by coloring, molding, and arranging with good taste, you can secure many artistic effects.

Crystallized fruit is fruit covered with a thick crust of sugar. One part water and three parts sugar is the composition of any crystal sirup, but the sugar-boling degree used varies according to the kind of fruit being treated. It must be higher for watery fruits, such as melons, apricots, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, mulberries, and pineapples, than for fruits that are dry. One cupful of sugar and one-third cupful of water is about as much as can be handled effectively at one time.

When treating juicy fruits, first skin them by dipping them for an instant in boiling water, then rub the skin off with the fingers. For very juicy fruits, the sugar should be boiled to a strong thread, so as to get the surface quickly covered with crystals and prevent loss of juice. Each piece should be separately dipped into the sirup, and, after thorough immersion, lifted out with a wire dipper, the surplus sirup allowed to run off, and the fruit placed for drying upon a wire screen. With each immersion the fruit takes a little more sirup, thus acquiring a heavier coating of the protective covering. The success lies in repeated dippings. To prevent the fruit from wrinkling, use the sirup at as low a temperature as possible. Drying may be quickened by dusting

Use a sponge and rub the washed spot at once with a dry cloth before the water has had a chance to dry around the edges.

Gritty material, such as sand-soap and powdered pumice, should not be applied to painted woodwork, except when absolutely necessary to remove bad stains, for they are apt to take off the paint as well as the stain.

If you are not satisfied with your woodwork, experiment on some inconspicuous part of it until you have hit upon a finish that you like. For instance, choose a baseboard behind a desk and rub it down; try staining one portion of it, painting another, and so on until you obtain a good result.

New Ideas in Fagoting

NOW that fagot stitching seems to be an important trimming for lingerie, it may be utilized in other ways, in addition to the attaching of the hems and sleeves to garments.

Thus dainty lace or embroidered motifs may be let in with this effective stitch, or, if it is desired to keep the design quite plain, the following idea will be found to be pretty and serviceable:

Draw circles on the garment the size of a penny. Cut the material away from the center, leaving just enough to turn in to make the edge neat. Turn in the edge of the piece cut away; place this within the circle again, and join the two with a fagot stitch.

The pieces cut away may be made into different shapes and attached to the circle. Squares, triangles, and oblongs form attractive trimmings and designs of this sort may be elaborated according to the wish of the owner. With a little ingenuity.

A further variation may be made by filling in the space with a different colored material. In this way just the right distinctive feature was added to a severely plain set of lingerie. The set was carried out in pale pink crêpe de Chine, and the circles filled in with the same material in blue shade.

Another design is made by drawing a cross within the circle, cutting away the triangular pieces of material, and filling in with the fagot stitch.

Mixed Fruit Punch

Make a sirup of one pint of water and two cups of sugar; add the juice from one pint of fresh strawberries, six lemons, three oranges, and one-half a cup of pineapple; remove from the fire and add one pint of water; be sure to have the mixture ice-cold when served.

A Safe Folding Ladder

"Where can I put it?" is the question which springs instantly to the lips of the modern city housekeeper, when she sees a new appliance which she needs. The answer, therefore, that a ladder 48 inches high, whose broad base when in use, whose wide steps and stairway construction of hard wood, steel rods and strap metal, all suggest an occupant of more space than her kitchenette or any closet can accommodate—to discover that this safe and comfortable approach to picture moldings and the tops of shelves and cabinets can be folded in a few seconds into 20 square inches of floor space, is to transform a desire for ownership into a resolve. It will be a comfort to husbands to hear that a ladder is obtainable, which can be tucked into a small closet and on which wife or daughter can work safely.

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to visit us and look over our
stock of pictures, post cards, photo-
graphs, engravings, etc., both framed
and unframed.

SHORT'S ART STORE
St. James Theatre Block
230 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Painting With Sealing Wax

SEALING wax has entered upon a new career; it has become a rival of water colors and oil paints. The effects produced with it are somewhat similar to those of painting with oils, but the method is that of water-color painting, except that one uses, instead of water, denatured alcohol.

Any surface may be painted with sealing wax: glass, wood, paper, cardboard, leather, metal, or a wax candle. The result is, in all cases, a smooth, enamel-like surface, achieved without the use of shellac.

It is an interesting medium for beautifying such homely articles as accumulate in every home and giving them a picturesque charm for the summer cottage. Cold-cream jars, which are often attractive in form and convenient in size for various purposes, become ornamental, if given a coat of sealing-wax paint. A yellow mixing bowl, which has done service in a kitchen, may be translated into a living-room catch-all by three coats of soft blue on its outer side and three of dull gold inside. A line of black, where the two colors meet, sets off the decoration splendidly.

Sealing wax is made in many shades of many colors. At the store where the work is being shown, eighteen colors are for sale. The work is delightfully inexpensive, for with one 8-cent stick of wax and a little denatured alcohol one may cover a large surface.

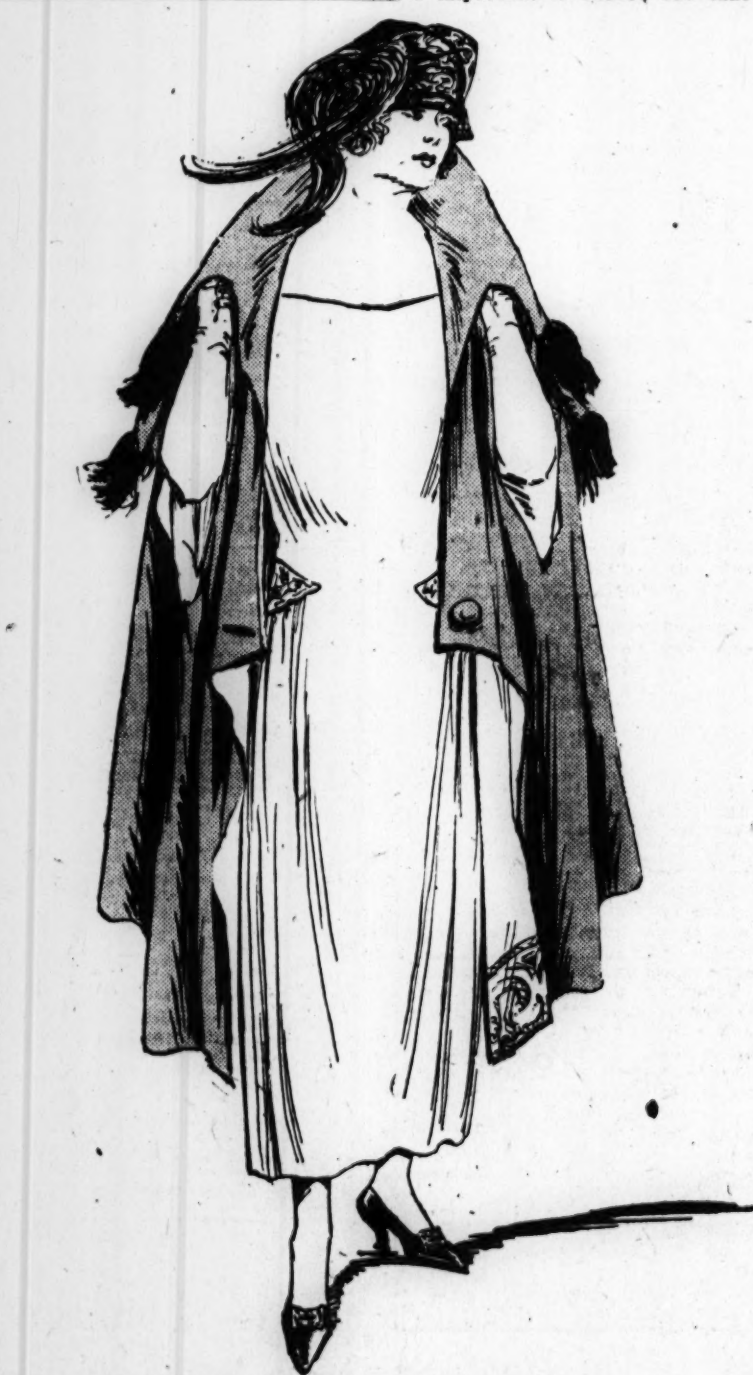
For small objects and for designs, a fine camel's hair brush is best; for putting on broad backgrounds, a larger brush is necessary. To produce a highly enameled surface, one must apply two or three coats. The second may be started immediately upon finishing the first, for sealing-wax paint dries almost instantly.

A piece of glass makes a convenient palette, particularly if the sticks are slightly melted on one side, so that they stick to it. Two small alcohol containers must be at hand, one for dipping the brushes before rubbing them on the wax, the other to wash them in. Heavy inkstands which will not tip over are excellent for this purpose. When a number of colors are used in the design, the best results are obtained by providing a separate brush for each color; then the brushes need not be washed till the work is done. Speed is gained, if a drop or two of alcohol is placed in the indentation where the name of the maker is stamped on the stick of wax. The brush can be kept moist in this, without constant reference to the larger reservoir.

In beginning work with a new stick, a few seconds must be allowed for the alcohol to penetrate the coating of shellac which the stick of wax always receives at the factory, and to dig down to the color surface. When large surfaces are to be covered, it is best to dissolve the wax in alcohol and use it as a liquid paint. It dries with the same rapidity after this treatment.

Some of the finished articles, on display at the store where this work is being demonstrated, are amber and celluloid tops for purses, pendants, beads, earrings, bracelets—the latter of wood and all made to match. There are white ivory dresser sets, banded

and monogrammed with sealing wax; candlesticks with candles done in the same designs; flower pots, glass vases, place cards, stationery, boxes of vari-



A Cape in Black Crêpe Roman

ous materials, leather pocketbooks (and these may be monogrammed while you wait), mirror frames and picture frames; also silk and cotton materials. A piece of yellow drapery silk, woven with a damask pattern of self-tone, had a six-inch decoration of blue sealing-wax paint across one end, the color following the damask pattern. Sealing wax may be used successfully for stenciling curtains; but, thereafter, the curtains must be washed only in cold water and stretched in instead of ironed.

not have a tendency to floppiness or to hold the breeze. As this material has no natural weight, it is apt to catch the wind like a sail, and give a balloon effect which is not pretty. It will be noticed that the coat is quite short. The vest-like line is carried out in green satin of the same shade as the suit, and the little up-standing collar is lined with deepish blue satin. The lining of the coat is in printed ninon in two shades, blue and green. The skirt has sets of box pleats, four in all, two at the

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EXPORTS IN APRIL
INCREASED WHILE
IMPORTS DECLINED

United States Trade With Europe Is Growing—Still Far Below 1921

WASHINGTON, June 1—Exports to Europe increased during April as compared with the same month last year, but imports to South America declined. It was shown in trade reports issued today by the Commerce Department. Imports from both Europe and South America declined.

Exports to Europe during April aggregated \$182,000,000, compared with \$175,000,000 in April a year ago, while imports were valued at \$60,000,000, compared with \$69,000,000 in April, 1921.

Ten Months' Comparison
For the ten months ended with April, exports to Europe were \$1,711,000,000, compared with \$3,054,000,000 during the same months last year, while imports for the period amounted to \$880,000,000, compared with \$922,000,000 during the ten months ended April, 1921.

Exports to South America for April aggregated \$18,000,000, compared with \$21,000,000 a year ago, and imports totaled \$23,000,000 compared with \$31,000,000 in April, last year.

Exports to South America for the ten months ended with April reached a total value of \$182,000,000, compared with \$488,000,000 during the corresponding months of 1921, while imports for the period were \$227,000,000 compared with \$442,000,000 during the same ten months last year.

Trade by Countries
Exports and imports for April, as compared with the same month last year, by principal countries were as follows:

France—Exports \$22,000,000, compared with \$14,000,000; imports \$11,000,000, compared with \$12,000,000.
Germany—Exports \$31,000,000, compared with \$19,000,000; imports \$8,000,000, compared with \$7,000,000.
Italy—Exports \$11,000,000, compared with \$14,000,000; imports \$4,000,000, compared with \$5,000,000.
Great Britain—Exports \$72,000,000, compared with \$84,000,000; imports \$22,000,000, compared with \$26,000,000.
Canada—Exports \$43,000,000, compared with \$49,000,000; imports \$21,000,000, compared with \$31,000,000.
China—Exports \$9,000,000, compared with \$9,000,000; imports \$10,000,000, compared with \$11,000,000.
Japan—Exports \$14,000,000, compared with \$12,000,000; imports \$19,000,000, compared with \$24,000,000.
Russia in Europe—Exports \$3,000,000, compared with \$3,000,000; imports \$740,000, compared with \$48,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Interborough showed a profit of \$12,857 in March and \$55,000 in April. Southern base on high pressure cast iron pipe is to be advanced to \$27 from \$25.50 a ton.

Capital issues in London during May exceeded \$25,000,000, compared with \$18,500,000 in April.

Albania was revealed at the Genoa Conference as the only European nation with a gold currency and no national debt.

Mills at Manchester, Nashua and Somersworth, N. H., will reopen on basis of 54 hours a week, and 20 per cent cut in wages.

More than 2500 locomotive and foundry employees of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, laid off May 15, will return to work Monday.

The receiver for the Panama Banking Company of Panama, which closed its doors two months ago, will pay 50 per cent on all deposits June 15.

Gold is said to have been discovered in the western part of New South Wales in Canbelego township near Cobarr, and in Lucknow township near Orange.

The United Textile Workers of America has spent \$140,000 conducting 13 weeks' strike in the Blackstone Valley of Rhode Island and furnishing relief.

The export business of the Packard Motor Car Company in passenger cars for the first four months of this year is 50 per cent more than in the similar period of 1921.

The Canadian Government's seven sterling loans outstanding total \$70,126,977 and \$8 loan, \$2,078,098,100, about \$184,000,000 of the fourth war loan matures this December.

Because of the scarcity of German coal the British Gas Works have bought 100,000 tons of English coal at prices ranging from 25 to 28 shillings, f. o. b. Hamburg. This is the first purchase of English coal made by Berlin since 1914.

The Interstate Commerce Commission rules that railroads owning control of other roads are entitled to purchase all of the outstanding stock of subsidiary corporations without obtaining federal permission.

It is understood that Leigh Valley road officials are planning to await future developments in the Reading case before they attempt a change in their own coal negotiation case now before the federal courts.

It is expected in railroad circles that the reduction in pay of shompen, which it is anticipated the Railroad Labor Board will announce this week, will add at least another \$50,000,000 to common labor reduction of \$48,000,000 announced last Sunday.

The proposed German loan will have to pass the scrutiny of the United States State Department before it can be floated in the United States. Special attention will be paid, it is understood, to the status of the Stinnes group in the matter of Russian exploitation.

A compilation of the Banker's Magazine, covering the aggregate value of 387 representative securities traded in the London market, shows an increase during May of \$7,456,000, making the total for the compilation \$6,118,417,000 on May 19, as compared with \$6,110,961,000 on April 18.

The failure of the New York & Queens County Railway Company to pay \$200,000 interest due Dec. 1, last, on a bond issue of \$200,000, is expected to result in the starting of foreclosure proceedings. The company is a subsidiary of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Arthur G. Peacock of counsel for the Interborough said the separation from the system of the Steiner lines had decreased receipts more than 50 per cent, while operating expenses had fallen off only about one-third.

BAROMETER OF
PROSPERITY IN
LESS IDLE CARS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1—There were 504,702 freight cars idle because of business conditions on May 23, as compared with 512,198 on May 15, or a decrease of 7494 cars, thus mirroring the returning prosperity in the United States, according to reports that received by the car service division of the American Railway Association from the railroads.

Of the total, 329,634 were surplus freight cars, that is, cars in good repair in excess of current freight requirements, which was a reduction of 14,055 compared with the total on May 15. The remaining 175,068 were freight cars in bad condition in excess of the normal number unit for service.

Of the 329,634 freight cars on lines, reports showed 334,108, or 147 per cent, to be in need of repairs, as compared with 327,704 on May 15, an increase of 6404. Allowing 7 per cent as representing the normal number in need of repairs would leave 175,068 as the number in bad order and idle because of business conditions.

COPPER IS SOLD
AT 14 CENTS A POUND

Over 6,000,000 pounds of copper sold in New York Wednesday at 14 cents per pound. While in general the market remains 13 1/4¢, with few producers willing to accept less than 14 cents, there has been a brisk increase in inquiries for the red metal at 13 1/4¢.

Foreign business continues good, with Japan and the Orient purchasing considerable copper. The Copper Export Association is inclined to hold aloof even from 14-cent offerings.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper 4 1/4% 4 1/4%
Year money 4 1/4% 4 1/4%
Customers' com'l Pns 5 1/4% 5 1/4%
Individ. cus. col. Pns 5 1/4% 5 1/4%
Bar silver in New York 72 1/2¢
Bar silver in London 72 1/2¢
Mexican dollars 54 1/2¢
Bar gold in London 93 1/2¢
Canadian ex. dis. (%) 15-16
Domestic bar silver 99 1/2¢

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

Boston 4 1/2% Bengal 7
New York 4 1/2% Berlin 5
Philadelphia 4 1/2% Bombay 7
Chicago 4 1/2% Brussels 6
Richmond 4 1/2% Christiania 5 1/2
Atlanta 4 1/2% Copenhagen 5
St. Louis 4 1/2% Madrid 6
San Francisco 4 1/2% London 4
Minneapolis 5 Rome 5 1/2
Dallas 5 Stockholm 5 1/2
San Francisco 4 1/2 Switzerland 3 1/2
Amsterdam 4 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges—Boston New York
Year ago today \$54,000,000 \$1,076,400,000
Year ago today \$4,841,450 \$4,300,000
Balances—Boston New York
Bal. yr. ago today \$1,773,263
P. R. bank credit \$1,178,098 \$1,100,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.
Prime Boston Bankers—
60/90 days 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
30/60 days 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Under 30 days 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Less Known Banks—
60/90 days 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
30/60 days 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Under 30 days 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Eligible Private Banks—
60/90 days 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
30/60 days 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Under 30 days 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchange rates given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling, Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

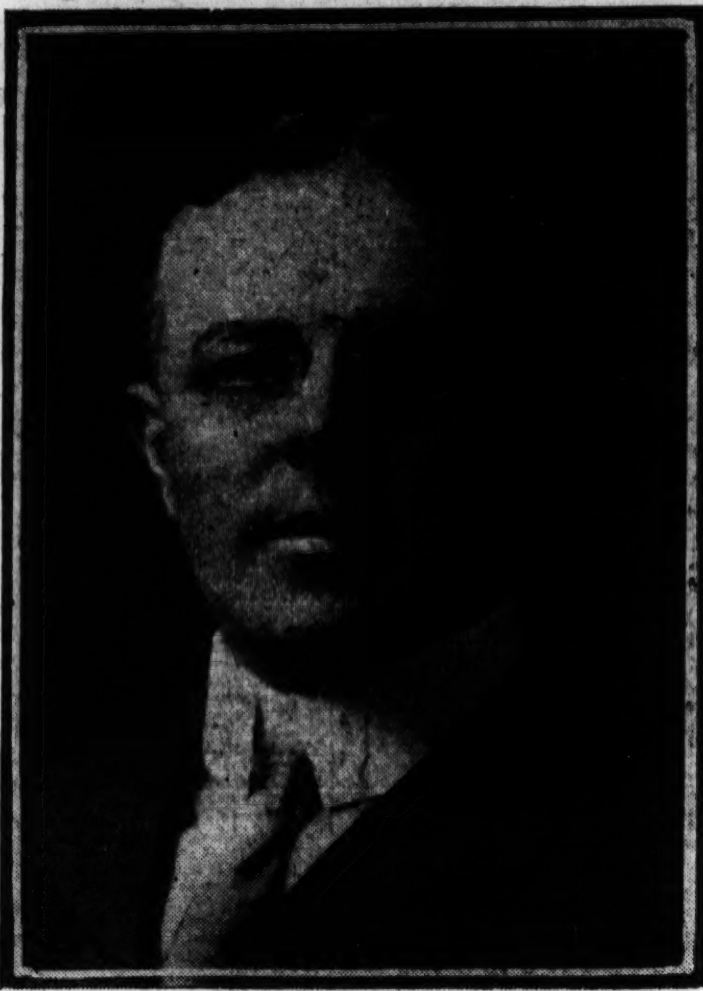
Current previous Parity
Sterling—Demand 44.45% 44.44% \$4.8618
Cables 44.5% 44.51% 4.8618
France—60/90 days 4.45% 4.45% 119.3
Gulders—60/90 days 38.50 38.50 40.2
Marks—60/90 days 30.3775 30.386250 23.8
Lire—60/90 days 8.22 8.23 19.3
Swiss francs—60/90 days 19.12 19.12 5.2
Pesetas—60/90 days 16.74 16.76 19.3
Belgian francs—60/90 days 8.40 8.45 19.3
Kronen (Aust.)—60/90 days 60.00 60.00 20.26
Sweden—60/90 days 21.30 21.30 26.8
Denmark—60/90 days 21.80 22.00 26.8
Norway—60/90 days 17.80 18.00 26.8
Greece—60/90 days 4.18 4.15 19.3
Argentina—60/90 days 12.10 12.10 49.4
Russia—60/90 days 0.750 0.750 51.46
Poland—60/90 days 0.255 0.250 23.80
Hungary—60/90 days 12.25 12.25 20.30
Yugoslavia—60/90 days 35 36 20.30
Finland—60/90 days 12.12 12.09 19.30
Taeche-Slov—60/90 days 1.93 1.93 20.26
Portugal—60/90 days 68 68.50 19.30
Turkey—60/90 days 8.00 8.00 31.08
Shanghai—60/90 days 86.00 86.00 108.32
Hong Kong—60/90 days 58.75 58.1250 78.00
Bombay—60/90 days 29.25 29.25 48.66
Yokohama—60/90 days 47.50 47.50 49.84
Oats—60/90 days 13.75 13.75 32.44
Brazil—60/90 days 79.75 79.75 108.42
Uruguay—60/90 days 11.8750 12.06 36.50
Chile—60/90 days 29.00 29.00 36.50
Calcutta—60/90 days 29.00 29.00 36.50

*1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodity products:

June 1 May 1 June 2
1922 1922 1921
Wheat, No. 2 spring 1.71 1.78 1.92
Wheat, No. 2 red 1.24 1.55 1.82
Corn, No. 2 yellow 79 80 87 1/2
Oats, No. 2 white 40 40 45 1/2
Flour, Minn. pat. 5.50 9.00 10.00
Lard, prime 12.00 11.60 11.00
Pork, mess 25.50 25.50 25.50
Beef, family 15.50 15.50 15.50
Sugar, gran. 5.50 5.25 4.50
Iron, No. 8 Phil. 24.26 25.40 25.50
Silver 72 1/2 68 1/2 57 1/2
Lead 5.65 5.25 5.00
Tin 31.65 31.125 21.25
Copper 13.875 13.00 12.25
Rubber, rib smelt shs. 14 16 14 1/2
Cotton, Mid Uplands 21.20 18.35 12.85
Steel billets, Pitz. 35.00 29.50 37.00
Print cloths 6.625 6.00 6.04
Zinc 6.625 5.30 5.08



Photograph © by Marceau

Charles Hayden

The human dynamo of the financial, railroad and industrial worlds. That term might be applied very properly to Charles Hayden, head of the stock exchange firm of Hayden, Stone & Co., which, with Galen L. Stone, he organized in 1892.

Directing the policies of a firm the size of that of Hayden, Stone & Co., with memberships on the New York, Boston and Philadelphia stock exchanges and the Chicago Board of Trade, would seem big enough a job for one man. Mr. Hayden, however, finds time to serve as director and chairman of the board of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, and as a director of between 50 and 60 other companies.

His first love is for the porphyry copper companies, Utah, Chino, Ray Consolidated and Nevada Consolidated, which, with D. C. Jacklin, Mr. Hayden created and developed. Next comes Rock Island for which, since the beginning of the readjustment of its finances some years ago, he has done a vast amount of constructive work in connection with J. E. Gorman, president. As a director and member of the executive committee of the American Locomotive Company Mr. Hayden has taken peculiar pride in helping it to become the virtual investment, as well as first-class locomotive, company that it is. His characteristic energy has gone a long way toward putting several large sugar companies on their feet, notably the Cuban-American.

With all this and much more in the way of business activity, Mr. Hayden finds plenty of time for play. He is an ardent devotee of both golf links and tennis courts. The best known bachelor of Wall Street, Mr. Hayden's year round home is at the Ritz-Carlton in New York City. Weekend trips are made to Boston, Newport and Aiken, S. C., where he puts up at one of the numerous clubs of which he is a member, the total for the country being 30 and 40.

Mr. Hayden's charities are numerous, but unostentatious. He is particularly interested in clubs and work of all kinds for boys. Born in Boston, July 19, 1870, he graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1890, with the degree of B. S. Mr. Hayden has always maintained a close connection with his alma mater and is understood to be one of the largest contributors to the support of its activities.

SEVERAL FACTORS
AFFECT BRITISH
COMMERCIAL LIFE

Cut in Bank Rate and Income Tax and Genoa Conference Important

LONDON, By Mail (Special)—Several factors have combined during the past few months to influence the commercial life of Britain. Chief among these are the two reductions in the bank rate, the cut of 1s. in the income tax and the European conference at Genoa.

Besides these relatively important factors are the efforts of the business community to revivify Britain's industries, to stimulate the export trade and to normalize, as far as is possible, the financial situation.

In spite of numerous warnings the trade boom following on the heels of the war was held by many to be sound and real, and the subsequent prickling of the bubble proved the undoing of many concerns that reconstructed their methods to deal with poor conditions. Thus it is that a considerable proportion of concerns are digging into their capital to meet taxation demands and to keep their businesses afloat.

Though the reduction of 1 shilling in the income tax is a relief, greater economy in the state finances is necessary before any real recovery is apparent. Thus it is that the commercial interests in Britain are pressing for the adoption of more of the Geddes Committee proposals. This committee, appointed by the Government, drew up suggestions which were estimated to result in a saving of around £87,000,000, exclusive of the cuts in naval expenditure as a result of the Washington Conference.

Bank Rate Lowest Since 1914

At the opening of this year the bank rate stood at 5 per cent, but a reduction has been expected for some weeks on account of the easy money conditions and the fact that the condition of trade had resulted in some accumulations of credit. Further the Government had found it possible to reduce the floating debt, and Treasury bill rates exhibited a tendency to decline. This combination of factors led to a reduction in the bank rate to 4 1/2 per cent in February and to 4 per cent in April, so that the present rate is the lowest since pre-war times.

These two cuts have brought the bank rate more into line with money rates, have helped the trade revival and, of course, influenced the traffic in Government and gilt-edged securities, since it was obvious that these securities presented a more enticing proposition than heavy bank deposits at a comparatively low rate of interest. While some of the surplus withdrawn from the banks found its way into trade, conditions are not yet

favorable to heavy commercial investments, so that British Government stocks have benefited.

Bonds Are Benefited

The results of these benefits are indicated in the following figures. Consols at the end of last year stood at 50 1/4, today they are 59 1/4; the 4 1/2 per cent war loan at the end of December was 83 1/4, now it is 95 1/4; the 4 per cent war loan was 96 1/4, now 101 1/4; the funding loan has risen from 76 1/4 to 88; Victory bonds have appreciated from 81 1/4 to 89 1/4, and the Conversion loan from 66 1/4 to 77 1/4.

The same effect is noticeable in the case of Treasury bills, which have proved attractive. The average Treasury rate has declined steadily during the past year. In April of last year the average rate stood at 2 1/2 per cent; by September it had dropped to 2 1/4 per cent, while at the end of last year it was 2 1/8 per cent and now is 2 1/4 per cent. So far no more profitable proposition for considerable sums of money has appeared than Treasury bonds.

Though April trade figures show a decline on those for March, trade is mending slowly and the decrease can be accounted for by the engineering trades' stoppage and the lower coal prices. Thus, Britain exported in April manufactured articles and produce to the value of £55,507,849, compared with £64,580,798 for March, which is a decline of around £9,000,000. Then, too, during the first four months of last year the London Bankers' Clearing House figure was £12,267,900,000; for the same period of this year it was £13,638,215,000, an increase of £1,370,000.

Heavy New Capital Issues

The first four months of this year have been marked by a large number of new capital issues which have contributed in no small measure to the absorption of surplus money withdrawn from bank deposits. The London City & Midland Bank's figures show that new capital issues were £42,000,000 in January, £26,000,000 in February, 25,000,000 in March and £17,000,000 in April. The total for the first four months of 1922 was £110,374,879, compared with £78,114,579 in 1921 and £133,811,487 in 1920. A noteworthy feature of these figures is that foreign issues have amounted to £33,740,000, British colonial issues to £27,141,000, compared with British Isles issues at £49,493,000. These figures indicate the tendency once more to invest in foreign and colonial securities.

While statistics show an undoubted improvement in the commercial and financial situation of Britain, it is to be hoped that the forthcoming bankers' meeting in London, as suggested by the Financial Commission at Genoa, will lead to further improvement in home and international trade.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, June 1—Consols for money here today were 97 1/4, Grand Trunk 1 1/4, De Beers 12 1/4, Rand Mines 2 1/4, 2 1/4 per cent, Discount rates—Short bills, 2 1/4 per cent; three months' bills 2 1/4 per cent.

RESERVE BOARD
REVIEW OUTLINES
MAY CONDITIONS

Prosperity Returning With the Farmer Especially Favored.—Prices Stable

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1—Outstanding in the returning prosperity is the steady improvement in the indicated yield of the principal agricultural products, according to a review of business conditions for the month of May, issued today by the Federal Reserve Board. Improvement in the prices of cotton, grains and other products is also declared to be a noteworthy feature of the month.

"Business, in so far as dependent upon current agricultural prospects," says the survey, "shows steady improvement, notwithstanding diminished export shipments of agricultural products, particularly grains, as disclosed by the 10 months' figures since the beginning of the fiscal year, and notwithstanding further a slackening of the demand for agricultural products for domestic use."

Unemployment Declines

"Good demand for labor has manifested itself in practically all parts of the country, with corresponding reduction of unemployment, especially in outdoor occupations. The marked improvement in the case of iron and steel noted in business surveys of previous months has continued during May, unfilled orders increasing materially and output production being the greatest in any one month since November, 1920. The demand for iron and steel products continued particularly strong in the case of automobiles and railway supplies."

"The advance in the price of copper and the reduction in stocks which had previously occurred, have been accompanied by a general reopening of mines and corresponding increase in demand for mine labor."

"Due to the textile strikes, the output of cotton goods has been materially lessened, although the southern cotton mill districts' plants are reported as operating near to full capacity. The very pronounced increase in unfilled orders has been noticed by representative cotton mills in the Atlanta district, which is typical of the general situation."

"There was a recession of activity in woolen manufacturing during May, especially in the worsted branch of the industry, while the silk industry is suffering from a condition of continued depression and inactivity. A mixed situation confronts manufacturers of boots and shoes. In the St. Louis district, activity has been well maintained, but in the Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago districts, some taken place at the federal reserve banks and rates in the open money market have continued distinctly below those prevailing at the local reserve institutions. Call money figures have been exceptionally low during most of the month. Interest rates have also fallen to some extent in the producing sections of the country."

Stabilization of Prices

"Prices have continued to show stability. The general index number of wholesale prices compiled by the Federal Reserve Board shows an advance of two points, as compared with the preceding month, making it 149, which closely approximates the index number 146 of the corresponding month a year ago. The advance is due to the increase in the prices of agricultural products and in materials used in certain basic industries. On the whole, adjustment of prices among commodities and industries is approaching a more normal relationship."

"Financially, the month of May has been a period of comparative stability. No changes in discount rates have taken place at the federal reserve banks and rates in the open money market have continued distinctly below those prevailing at the local reserve institutions. Call money figures have been exceptionally low during most of the month. Interest rates have also fallen to some extent in the producing sections of the country."

"The prospect of some better adjustment of foreign economic conditions has tended to stabilize rates of exchange, most of the foreign currencies fluctuating only within very narrow limits."

"Foreign trade has shown a distinct tendency to improve, the merchandise export balance in favor of the United States reaching higher figures. At the same time a somewhat better inquiry for tonnage has developed."

A striking fact reported in the survey is the improvement in clothing. According to reports from 17 firms located in New York, sales in April were 2.1 per cent in excess of those for the preceding month and 34.6 per cent greater than a year ago.

Referring to the woolen textiles, the report says: "Decided advances have occurred in the prices of raw wool, which are not to be explained on the basis of speculative demands alone, but are caused by purchases to cover mill needs. Stocks of wool in the east are low and price advances have been particularly pronounced in the case of the finer grades of wool."

LONDON STOCK
TRADING IS ON
A LIGHT SCALE

LONDON, June 1—Securities on the Stock Exchange here today in the main failed to show to any great activities. Disbursement of £25,000,000 on war loans and dividends caused a firmer position in gilt-edged investments. Home rails showed a rallying tendency on investment purchases. New York influences caused steadiness in dollar descriptions. Argentine rails, although only moderately active, were hardening. French loans reflected a cheerful sentiment on the reparations news.

Trading in Kafirs was within narrow limits and consisted chiefly of professional operations. Oils were quietly repurchased. Shell Transport was 4 15-16, Mexican Eagle 3 5-16, and Royal Dutch 4 1-4.

DIVIDENDS

Armour & Co. regular quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent, payable July 1, to stock of record June 15.
Illinois Bell Telephone Company regular quarterly of \$1, payable June 30, to stock of record June 15.

Union Exchange National Bank of New York, of 6 per cent, payable June 30, to stock of record June 15. This increases the annual dividend from 15 to 15 1/2 per cent.

Regular quarterly of 1 per cent on stock of Lackawanna Railroad of New Jersey, payable July 1, to stock of record June 15.

Regular semi-annual of 3 1/4 per cent on stock of Valley Railroad will be paid July 1, to stock of record June 21.

Regular quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent on stock of New York Lackawanna & Western Railway will be paid on July 1, to stock of record June 14.

Packard Motor Car Company regular quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record May 31.

Tonopah Development Company declared 5 per cent a share, payable July 1, to stock of record June 15.

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, usual quarterly of \$1.50 a share on common, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Haywood-Wakefield Company regular semi-annual of \$3.50 a share on common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 23.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha declared 15 per cent on capital stock.

Gulf States Steel Company regular quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent on its first preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

American Steel Foundries Company, regular quarterly of 75 cents a share on the common and of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1, and the preferred is payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

West Point Manufacturing Company, regular semi-annual of \$3, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

American Car Foundries Company, regular quarterly of 3 per cent on common and of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC
April:
Gross \$12,331,371 \$1,420,460
Net 1,818,773 1,097,359

THIRD AVENUE SYSTEM
April:
Operating revenue \$1,185,527 \$1,281,321
Operating expenses 849,532 859,829
Net operating rev. 335,995 208,965
Net income 257,243 138,341
Net after deduction 55,550 165,130

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN
April:
Operating revenue \$1,891,001 \$1,889,093
Operating expenses 2,410 69,176
Net operating rev. 116,418 130,828

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY
April:
Operating revenue \$1,532,750 \$1,525,896
Operating expenses 418,180 539,812
Net operating rev. 1,114,570 986,084
Net income \$6,422,287 \$5,527,005
Net after deduction 2,072,494 1,151,421

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS
Year ended Dec. 31: 1921 1920
Gross operating revenue \$2,020,975 \$2,914,127
Expenses 50,555,784 60,880,879
Net 12,968,191 3,033,858
Operating revenue 10,840,427 927,508
Operating expenses 14,968,137 1,488,519
Deductions 8,964,782 8,989,995
Surplus 5,901,349 7,301,376

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

INTEREST IS
CENTERED IN
OIL STOCKS

Industrials and Specialties Are
Also Prominent in New
York Market

Oils once more assumed leadership at the dull opening of today's New York stock market. Standard Oil of New Jersey added 3 points to its recent steady rise, and Pan-American Petroleum gained 1 point. Fractional advances were made by Mexican Petroleum, General Asphalt, Houston Oil, and Texas Company.

Steels, equipments, motors, coppers, and food specialties also were in further demand. Gains of 1 to almost 2 points were seen established by International Harvester, Mack Truck, and Food Products.

Rails continued to ease under further pressure directed against Union Pacific and several of the junior issues, notably New Haven and Pere Marquette.

Diversion of funds to meet extensive June interest and dividend payments caused further hardening of money rates, call loans opening at 4 1/2 per cent. Prices continued upward for the most part, however, although high grade rails and industrial shares only moderately in the movement.

Oils scored additional gains. International Harvester, Baldwin and Studebaker also advanced substantially. Chemicals and fertilizers rose with food specialties. Canadian Pacific, Reading, first preferred and New York, Chicago & St. Louis were among the reactionary rails.

Pool Operations

There was a spirited inquiry for many stocks at considerably higher prices in the afternoon, with the demand, however, concentrating largely in shares which are not ordinarily regarded as market leaders. Pool operations were responsible for much of the movement, but there were also indications of an expanded public interest.

Dupont advanced 6 points, Mack Truck 4 1/2, Hercules Manufacturing 4, Peoria & Eastern 3, Mexican Petroleum and U. S. Food Products 2 1/2, Electric Storage Battery 2 and American Locomotive, American Car & General Electric, Standard Oil of California, Atlantic Gulf, Marine preferred and American Can 1 to 1 1/2.

Bonds Are Active

Trading in bonds was active and diversified, with a continuance of the recent conflicting movement. Most of the Liberty issues eased slightly from yesterday's high levels on realizing sales, but foreign loans were inclined to strengthen. Cuban Republic 5s of 1949 rising 1/2 points. Cerro de Pasco 5s advanced 1 1/2 points, Consolidated Gas 7s 1 point and American Telephone 5s and 6s were fractionally better.

A Southern Pacific-Central Pacific collateral trust 4s forfeited more of Monday's substantial rise, reacting 2 points. New Haven 3 1/2s, Northern Pacific 3s and 4s, Pennsylvania 6 1/2s and St. Louis & San Francisco 4s and adjustment 6s were lower by fractions to 1 point.

While there was some easing from the high prices of the day, following the rise in call money to 5 per cent, the equipments and coppers held most of their gains with specialties, such as International Paper and United Fruit, maintaining from one to two points.

American Locomotive gained 1 1/2 and Baldwin 1 1/4 over the previous days' final sales. The closing was irregular. Sales totaled 1,249,000 shares, compared with 1,310,000 yesterday and 1,304,000 Monday.

GREENE CANANEA

COPPER'S DEFICIT

The Greene Cananea Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a deficit of \$2,468,091, of which \$495,089 represents expenditures during suspension of operations, and \$1,972,002 the loss of sales of copper and silver sold during the year and adjustments of inventories of metals on hand to the present market prices.

This compares with a surplus of \$560,078, equal to \$1.12 a share on \$50,000,000 stock, in 1920.

FIRESTONE RAISES SALARIES

AKRON, O., June 1.—The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company announces a flat increase of 10 per cent in salaries of office employees. The increase follows an average advance of 10 per cent in factory wages, which became effective at the beginning of the week.

ROADS BONDS SOLD

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Brown Bros. & Co. have sold \$1,000,000 Cambria & Indiana Railroad Company general mortgage 6 per cent, 1919, due Aug. 1, 1944, at 101 and interest, to yield about 5.93 per cent.

ZINC PLANTS ACTIVE AGAIN

HAZARD, Pa., June 1 (Special).—Nearly all the departments of the zinc plants at Hazard and Millport are working at full capacity again, and the company is experiencing some trouble in getting sufficient labor to do the work.

LARGE VOLUME OF CAR WORK

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—American Car & Foundry's plant at Madison, Ill., will be in full work on cars, representing regular orders of several million dollars in July or August. These large orders will necessitate an increase in the working force from 1500 to 2200.

B. & M. BONDS AUTHORIZED

AUGUSTA, Me., June 1.—The Boston & Maine Railroad has been authorized by the Public Utilities Commission to issue \$5,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds, payable in 1926, for the purpose of refunding a single bond for that amount, maturing today.

CURB SEAT SOLD

The New York Curb Market Association membership of M. C. Denness has been sold to C. A. Denness for \$7000. The previous sale was at \$7000.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Open High Low Last

Adv. Rumley 17 1/2 18 17 1/2

Adv. Run 48 49 48 49

Alaska Rubber 17 1/2 18 17 1/2

Alk. Reduct 55 56 55 56

Allied Chem 70 71 70 71

Alk. Chem 40 41 40 41

Am Ag Chem 30 31 30 31

Am Ag Chl 68 69 68 69

Am Bk Nite Co 70 71 70 71

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Alk. Chem 40 41 40 41

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Siems, Helmers & Schaffner
CONTRACTORS
 514 Guardian Life Building, St. Paul, Minn.
Specializing in
Paper Mill Construction, Hydro Electric
Installation and Power Plants.

POPE'S HEAD ALLEY IS SOON TO VANISH

Ancient, Tortuous London Lane Will Be Built Over

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 25.—"Pope's Head Alley," that narrow little turning off of Cornhill, in which a royal palace once stood—or so the story goes—will shortly be built over.

The same bank in Lombard Street, between its western end and Cornhill, is to be reconstructed and enlarged. A tiled and concrete passage will mark the site of the old, tortuous alley; steel vaults will take the place of royal cellars, and busy clerks will do their work where once serving maids and scullions waited in the white and russet livery of the House of York.

Perhaps, however, no palace stood once the city walls. It may be that painstaking but credulous historian, Mr. Stow, who saw the royal emblem on the ruined stonework, was misled by a pilfered coat of arms, stolen from some demolished structure and used to beautify the front of some good merchant's dwelling. All indications are that in Pope's Head Alley stood, not a palace, but a public house.

Long Site of Hostelry
Even before the old Pope's Head tavern was built a hostelry stood there, and it can be traced in old deeds and leases to a few weeks later the reign of Henry VI, the first of the House of Windsor and Lord of the Blood-Rose, who lost his throne at the fight at Mortimer's Cross in Hereford and never had a chance to regain it.

Perhaps the runner who bore the news of the great Yorkist victory to London stayed at the ancient tavern; certain it is that a few weeks later its timbers shook to the pealing of the city bells ringing out a welcome to that smiling lad of 19, who was at once Duke of York and Earl of March and—King Edward IV of England!

Close to the old tavern stood the Standard, that mysterious "Standard of Cornhill" that for so long was the puzzle of antiquarians and which was the starting point from which all the roads south of London Bridge were measured. Even now, some of the very ancient milestones along the Kent Watling Street and the Dover roads bear the legend "miles from the Standard in Cornhill."

Old Well Discovered
Early this year, in laying telephone conduits for a new exchange, an old well with a coned top was discovered, a top on which a stone pillar or standard once had stood. It was to this well that the water wheel which Peter Morris, in 1582, built under an arch of old London Bridge, forced water for the cleaning of the four big city streets, "Aldgate, Bishopsgate, the Bridge and the Stocks Market."

This early attempt at solving the problem of London scavenging was short-lived, however, for in less than 20 years the wheel went to pieces, the water ceased to flow, the old well was bricked up, and the place of the Standard was forgotten, just as in another 20 years may have been forgotten the site of Pope's Head Alley and the old tavern where Londoners met and talked over the wonderful new invention of Master William Caxton, who had just printed his little pamphlet, "The Game and Playe of the Chess."

"PENNSYLVANIA" SEEKS \$2,000,000
STATE COLLEGE, Pa., June 1.—Plans for the launching next October of the Pennsylvania State College \$2,000,000 building fund campaign will be announced at a meeting of alumni and trustee members of the general campaign committee which will feature the sixty-second annual commencement, June 9 to 13. Preparations for commencement week have been indicated by the most elaborate ever held at State College. There are 545 degrees to be granted in 36 courses, the largest group ever graduated here at one time.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE
LYNDBROOK, LONG ISLAND,
Ideal home, 8 rooms and bath, breakfast room, pantry, laundry, perfect floor, fireplace, in direct electric lighting, hot water heating, coal and gas ranges, central vacuum, windows and porch fully screened, 2-car garage, shrubbery, grapes, garden planted, 20 minutes Pennsylvania Station, New York, 40110, restricted, \$18,500. Terms, OWNER, 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, L. I.

FOR SALE
A large, colonial sideboard, "Empire" period; newly refinished; located at 250 N. Main St., NITRE CO., 210 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
ENGLAND—Nursery governess required; highest personal ref. thorough experience for 20 years; 5 first lessons kindergarten drill, games, music, drawing, painting, etc.; must be cheerful disposition; good salary according to capabilities; write, Miss JAMES GIFF, Riverside, Croydon, Middlesex, England (half hour London).

MELROSE—Good home given middle-aged lady; light duties; small salary. Address N-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
ENGINEER—DRAUGHTSMAN
With over 20 years' mechanical, marine, and municipal experience in North and South America, Britain and abroad, seeks employment in Southern California coast; first-class British and Canadian certificates; four years chief engineer American-built submarine; Diesel engines; experienced office routine, trip, estimator; employed municipal work. H. C. B. P. O. Box 984, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada.

WANTED
YOUNG lady, experienced conducting chorus, desires to form small elite club of girls. Telephone Plaza 6326, evenings, New York City.

REAL ESTATE
ALHAMBRA
When You Decide to Make YOUR HOME IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA we will render you every assistance. Our homes range in price from \$3,000 to \$50,000.

INSURANCE
BUILDING CONTRACTING
M. K. GRENSTED CO.
421 West Main Street
Alhambra, California

GLLENDALE
Glendale Groceries
116-118 North Brand Blvd.
A pleasant and profitable place to purchase your Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
ADVERTISING woman with sales promotion ability desires connection in New York where she can capitalize national agency, and mail order experience. Box 7-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED
Position as traveling companion in some pleasant woman. Address FRANCES SHAFER, 420 Adams, Gary, Ind.

ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

REAL ESTATE

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE,
IN OLD HISTORIC TOWN OF BRIMFIELD, MASS., COUNTRY ESTATE AND FARM COMPRISING 100 ACRES; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; SEVEN MILES TO MAIN LINE OF BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.; TWENTY-TWO MILES FINE STATE ROAD AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY TO CITY OF SPRINGFIELD. APPLY TO J. LILLIE R. WESSON, BRIMFIELD, MASS.

WILL lease or sell beautiful property having four separate furnished apartments; one neighborhood; very attractive earnings. MRS. WELLS-MORE, 826 Clarkson St., Denver, Col.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

The
Laurel Furnished Apartments

One to three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Personally supervised by
MISS FLOYD
Entrance to Fenway Park
Office 132 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass.
Tels. Back Bay 3868 and 2306

WEEKLY RATES

2 TO 7-ROOM SUITES
EVERY improvement, convenient location; ownership management; 2, 3 and 4 rooms, bath and kitchenette, \$45 and up; 2 and 3-room suites, furnished, \$30 and up; 5 and 6-room houses, \$45 and up. Apply MR. BRACKETT, 84 Ivy St., Brookline, or 25 Westland Ave., or GEORGE W. JOHNSON, 1290 Beacon St., Brookline; tel. Brookline 2190.

TO RENT furnished for summer, modern apartment 3 outside, two bath and sunny back porch, piano and victrola, fine location, excellent neighborhood, 25 minutes from Park St.; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Tel. Brookline 416-W before 10:30 a. m. or address, J. M. E., 270 Boylston St., Brookline.

LA FRANCE APARTMENTS
Single and double. Attractive lobby. Automatic elevator. Ample room. Rates reasonable. Westlake district. 681 So. Burlington St., LOS ANGELES. WIL 4090

ARTISTICALLY furnished apt. 7 large, light outside rooms and foyer; cool southern exposure; near Central and Riverside Parks; \$250 monthly; June to Oct. L. HALL, 181 West 63rd St., New York City.

HOTEL SUITE—BOSTON

Privately furnished; centrally located. E. G. CLAGETT, 60 Fenway, Suite 54
Two rooms, bathroom, kitchenette and bath; immediate occupancy. Tel. Brookline 7298-W

BEACH APARTMENTS—2 to 5 rooms, furnished; block from beach; reasonable. Orville A. H. House, 1942 Ocean Ave., Santa Monica, Cal.

ATTRACTIVE furnished 2 and 3-room and kitchenette front apartments, overlooking Fenway, near Central Park, 1000 Ave. A, New York City.

WEST 90TH ST. 185—Four rooms, furnished, Steinway grand, complete kitchen; June to October. Telephone Columbus 3880, N. Y. C.

FIVE ROOMS until October, rent \$100 monthly. GREY, 717 West 177th St., New York City. Phone Billings 2540.

TO SUEBET—6-room apartment, fully equipped, from June 1 to Oct. 1. Phone Brookline 2450-M.

SUMMER PROPERTY TO LET

MERRITT, N. H.—To let for season, 4-rm. bungalow, fully furnished, running water, on shore of Winnepesaukee. \$200. MRS. LILLIAN MINNER, 167 Union Ave., Laconia, N. H.

ELEVEN-ROOM modern bungalow with bath; wonderful view, overlooking water; cool all summer. Apply Merrill Minkus, Yarmouthport, Mass.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS
ATTRACTIVELY furnished rooms by day or week; homelike, comfortable; excellent cuisine nearby. 1073 Beacon St., Phone Brook 5164

MURRAY HILL SECTION (Near 38th St.)—Very desirable rooms; one with view of piano. Telephone Vanderbilt 2817, New York City.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished room, adjoining bath, near Central Park, June to Oct. 1010, 55 E. 93d St., New York City. Lenox 7773.

DARTMOUTH ST. 317, Boston, Mass.—Cool, comfortable rooms with board; central location. Tel. B. 57008.

SUMMER BOARD
PRIVATE family will take limited number of guests from June 15 to Oct. 1 at summer home in foothills of White Mountains. N. H. situated directly on large lake; three hours from Boston; rooms single and en suite with private bath; abundance of fresh milk, fruit and vegetables; excellent bathing; references required. Rates on application. Mrs. J. S. Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET
FOR RENT—Furnished practitioner's office, mornings. Suite 100, Mentor Bldg., 89 So. State St., Chicago. Tel. Randolph 3285.

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AN INVENTION
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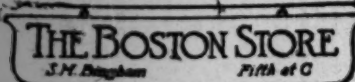
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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Policeman Betsy

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BETSY stood on the old soap box that lifted her high enough to see over the fence and looked up and down the road. The road went everywhere. It went to the railway station, and it went to the house where the Funny Man lived; and the house where Betsy lived being, as the Funny Man said, betwixt and between, you might often see him on his way home again. Sometimes he was late for the train and went by in a hurry, but more likely he would be ahead of the train and have time for conversation. He was not like Betsy's father who took the same train every morning and came home on the same train late every afternoon, except on Saturday, which was a half-holiday just as if he went to school. Sometimes the Funny Man went to the city, but more often he didn't, and he said Betsy's father reminded him of a pendulum.

"Tick tick, tick tick.
Father is off for the train.
Tick tick, tick tick.
Father is home again."

When Betsy stood on the old soap box, her head came just above the fence, and when she saw the Funny Man some little distance down the road, she nodded so excitedly that her light hair jumped up and down. She knew by the careless way he walked that he was not in a hurry.

"Good morning, madam," said the Funny Man, politely removing his hat. "Where is my young friend, Betsy Jr.?" The Funny Man always took a great interest in Betsy Jr., and you would hardly have guessed to hear him that she was a rag doll with button eyes.

"She's otto-mobling," said Betsy. "And a grand morning for it," said the Funny Man, "if John the Gardener doesn't need the otto-moble," for, in Betsy's world, John the Gardener's wheelbarrow, when not otherwise engaged, was as fine an automobile as any rag doll with button eyes could desire. He glanced toward the house, and there, sure enough, sat Betsy Jr. in the wheelbarrow. Then the Funny Man felt in his pocket.

The Funny Man's Pocket

Betsy was always interested when the Funny Man felt in his pockets. "Let me see!" cried Betsy. "Please. Oh, I want to see." And she hopped up and down on the soap box.

"Restraining your impatience, my child," said the Funny Man. "This is such a thing as few children possess, but I think you'll like it." He found and unfolded a small package, and put the paper back in his pocket, so as not to clutter up the roadway. "What do you think of that?"

"Oh!" exclaimed Betsy. She saw a shining metal badge, and knew what it was, though she couldn't read the letters. It was like the time when the Funny Man surprised her with a real fireman's helmet, only this time it was a real policeman's badge, like the one Policeman Murphy wore when he walked back and forth on Front Street. Where the Funny Man got such remarkable things, nobody knew. "Oh!" repeated Betsy. "I do thank you."

The Funny Man reached over the fence and pinned the real policeman's badge on Betsy's blue sweater.

Policeman Betsy stood on the soap box and watched the Funny Man out of sight toward the railway station. Then for a while she walked back and forth on the gravelled driveway in front of the house, just as she had seen Mr. Murphy walk back and forth on Front Street, and her beat, as policeman call it, was from the gate to the stable, where the pony lived, and back again to the gate. Now and then she stopped, stood with her hands behind her back and looked up at the sky, just as Mr. Murphy did in front of the post office at mail time. And everybody who came along saw at once that Betsy was a policeman. The gentleman who came for the ashes saluted her, and so did the gentleman who brought the ice. And so did another gentleman in a motor car who stopped and called out, "Little girl, I beg your pardon, Officer—can you tell me if this road goes to where the stores are?" Policeman Betsy was proud to be able to tell him that it did, and the gentleman said: "Thank you, Officer," just as he would have said it to Mr. Murphy.

A Procession Needed

But, of all the things that Mr. Murphy did, the very most satisfactory in Betsy's opinion was to march ahead of a procession, and you can't march ahead of a procession unless there is a procession to march ahead of.

John the Gardener, a long, thin, solemn kind of man with iron-rimmed spectacles on a large nose, came round the corner looking for his wheelbarrow. He lifted Betsy Jr., out and set her down on the porch. Then he stooped and took hold of the handle. "Oh, John," said Betsy, "where are you going?"

John the Gardener looked at Betsy without straightening himself up, right over his spectacles.

"When a policeman asks ye a question," said John the Gardener, "th' best thing to do is to answer it. I'm goin', sir, as far as Mr. Smith's house to bring back some plants."

"Will you be a circus procession?" asked Betsy.

"Will I be a circus procession?" repeated John the Gardener. "Not as I know of."

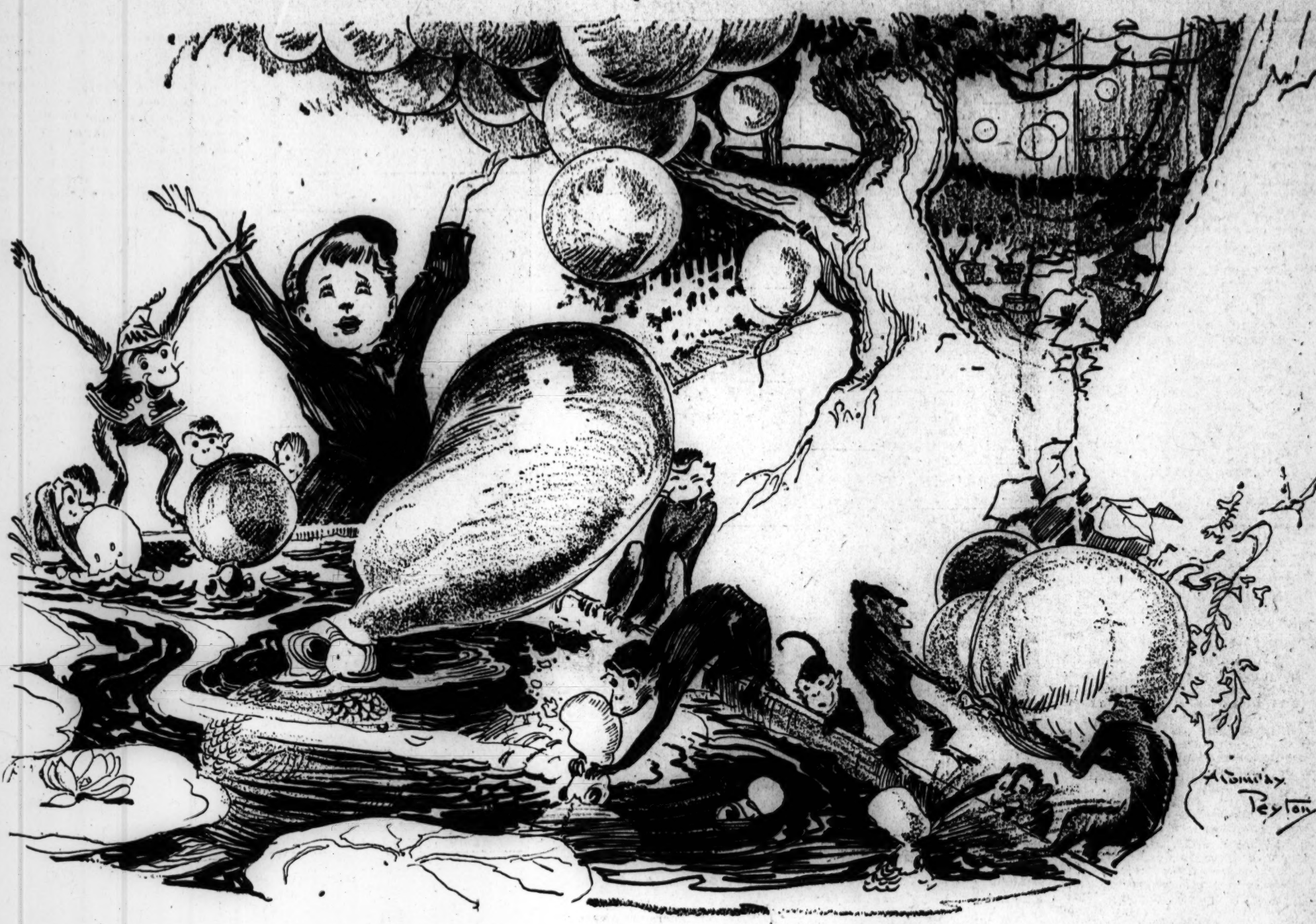
"I mean," explained Betsy, "may I please put Peter in the wheelbarrow, and then will you play you're a circus procession?"

"Rumph!" said John the Gardener. "I've got something better to do than wheel toy elephants round in my wheelbarrow."

"And I'll be the policeman and march ahead," continued Betsy.

"Please," said John the Gardener, stamped his foot.

"You go get Peter," said John



"And, sure enough, there it did go—blown into a marvelous red globe"

Davey in Circusland

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NO SOONER had Davey's knuckles struck the door, the seventh time, than it flew open as though hooked to a spring. Straight in front, and but a few feet beyond the threshold, stood a fine tree. To the trunk of this tree—though not much higher than Davey's head—clung a sleek-feathered woodpecker, wearing a cutaway coat and a neat, braided cap.

"Ha!" exclaimed the busy fellow (for he was at that moment engaged in digging a hole) "Ha!" he repeated, though barely turning his head.

"Where are your tickets? Tickets—tickets, please." Then, seeing the monkey, he hastily added: "Oh, it's you, is it, Mister Jupp?" Fine weather we're having, sir.

"Give him the card," said Jupp. And Davey did.

"Punch out for the two of you?" asked the one on the tree. And, at a nod from the monkey, he held the while, his beak going "tap-tap," he snipped two holes in the cardboard as nice as you please.

"Pass right on in, pass right on in," said the woodpecker, and he returned to his task of digging the hole in the tree.

The Great Room

So, Jupp leading the way, the two crossed the wee strip of garden which the monkey explained—belonged to the lodge in which the gatekeeper lived, and entered a great room. For the place in which they now found

themselves seemed to be nothing more than that, though it was many times higher and wider than any Davey had ever seen before. Indeed, the Winkle barn might have been put in a corner and one would hardly have known it was there.

What a ceiling it had! Davey noticed that the very first thing and more than likely because it was moving. Yes, sir, moving! Pushing up and pushing out and trying to squeeze in between; or nosing over and under, as little left-out-pigs try to do when the whole pig family swoops down on a trough. Bunting and rooting, and—

"Oh, come, come now!" you no doubt are saying, "this is carrying matters entirely too far. For, whoever heard of a ceiling that rooted and bunted and, of all outlandish behavior, 'squeezed in between!'"

Yes, but it did. That was precisely what it was doing, when Davey looked up at it. There were red ones, and blue ones, and some that were pink, and—

"What, pigs?" you're exclaiming. Pigs? Goodness alive, no! Balloons! So now, of course, you begin to see how it was. Only you could never picture the thousands on thousands of gay-colored globes that swayed, bumped and tossed high up in that room. The whole top part was lined with them, a full dozen deep.

"It was up there," said Jupp. "Where those that we can't see are crowding against the real ceiling, that the stake broke through."

"Then it was some like these that oozed out of the holes," guessed Davey.

"Yes," nodded the other, "and they might have all squeezed through, if we hadn't arrived when we did with the mud stopper."

More and More Balloons

Now, while the monkey explained, Davey kept noticing that more and more balloons were joining those that floated above them. These would first tumble about a bit and then, pushing noiselessly upward, softly nose in with the rest.

Following the way of their flight, he could see that the balloons were coming from somewhere near the center of the room—from out a big square place. And, looking more closely, he saw that the square thing was an immense tank, with sides made of glass, and that the tank was brimming with water.

"Oh, look, look!" he cried out to Jupp. "And there are fish in it!"

"Of course, there are," answered the other. "Those are the balloon fish; the ones called that, because—"

"I know, I know," broke in Davey. "There's a book at home that tells 'em."

"There's named that 'cause they're round like a balloon."

"They're called that for nothing of the sort," retorted Jupp, facing about and placing his two arms akimbo. "Whoever put such nonsense as that in a book, I'd like to know! Why they're balloon fish because they blow up balloons."

"Blow up balloons!" exclaimed the boy. "You mean they blew up all these?"

"Yes, and a million, trillion, billion more beside," answered the monkey. "And, if you'll just follow me, I'll show you how it's all done."

Whereupon he led the way along one side of the room.

"What funny things they say and do down here," thought Davey. "Whoever heard of fish blowing up balloons!"

themselves seemed to be nothing more than that, though it was many times higher and wider than any Davey had ever seen before. Indeed, the Winkle barn might have been put in a corner and one would hardly have known it was there.

But anyway," he added, as he rubbed his eyes, "I suppose it's all just make-believe." So he decided to let Jupp have his way.

New and Strange Sights

But though Davey rubbed his eyes, the strange sights did not offer to disappear. Instead, new ones came into view. For he now saw that, along the walls of the room, were many long tables. On both sides of these sat whole lines of monkeys—not shaggy-browed fellows, like Jupp, but much smaller ones with pink little faces and quick little paws.

Each of those next the wall was supplied with a rolling pin, which they spun back and forth across the tops of the tables. Six times they would spin them, next go "thump-thump" with the ends of the pins and then, spreading something out fairly flat, all start rolling again.

"Oh, see!" cried Davey, who had often watched his mother doing much the same thing in the kitchen at home. "They're making biscuits."

"Biscuits!" scoffed Jupp. "Then where are the cutters?"

"Well, maybe it's pies, then," said the other.

"What! With purple, and blue and even red-colored crusts? You don't suppose—"

"Oh! Now I see," put in Davey, as the two came to the tables; "it's a kind of paper, or something they're rolling."

"Of course it is," said the monkey. "And it's what the balloon fishes blow up to make the balloons."

The Strange Stuff

But what was the strange stuff, out of which the something was made? The strange stuff that lay straw in low, fleshy masses along the length of the tables—strange billowy masses, looking for all the world like stacks of cotton or wool, dyed a half-dozen shades. For the piles were of purple, or yellow, or blue, and some of them glistened like finely spun gold.

"What is it?" asked Davey, pointing on down the tables.

"Clouds," answered his guide. "All different colored ones, brought by the eagles and gulls from the Land of the Sunset—if you know where that is."

"Course I know," said Davey. "It's just over the woods, across from our pasture. I've seen clouds there lots of times. Only I never knew what they were used for."

"We don't use very many," Jupp went on to explain. "And, anyway, they mostly go right back."

"Back where?" asked Davey.

"Where? Well, now, where does every balloon go, when you let loose of the string or the stick that it's on?"

"Up," answered Davey.

"Certainly it does," said Jupp. "Up in the air to find its way back to the sunset, so's it can be a fine, colored cloud once again."

As the two talked, those at the tables never for a moment stopped working. They would reach forward, take a handful of cloud, and roll it six times with the pins. An quickly and as often as they did this, still other monkeys who lined the opposite side of the tables, would snatch up the pieces and, with brushes and glue, fashion them into little round baks.

"Here, you try rolling one," said Jupp.

"He can have my place," volunteered the worker who sat nearest

them. "This red cloud rolls easy as pie crust."

So, sitting down, Davey Winkle then and there rolled out a circus balloon! It was a trifle crooked at one corner, and so the balloon would have "a bump on its face" when it got blown up, according to the monkey who made it into a bag. Still, as Jupp said, it did mighty well for a first one.

"And now," he added, "we'll take it to the great tank and have one of the balloon fishes blow it up tight."

So away they went, trailing along with scores of the busiest kind of errand. As they came up to the tank—its sides being of glass—Davey saw hundreds of fishes nosing about in the depths of it. But, at sight of the wee sacks, the giggling fellows all rose to the tank top. Up they came, so puffed out that one might have taken them for Halloween pumpkins—if you can imagine pumpkins with fins and a tail!

Yes, to the surface they came, and thrusting their noses into the holes of the sacks, blew up every balloon as tight as a tack.

"Oh, I want the big one out there to fill mine!" cried Davey, leaning over the edge and pointing toward a fine fellow with great, staring eyes.

"That's Bill Silversides," spoke up one of the workers, "and he can blow up a balloon quicker'n a fn flicker. Hey, Bill!" he called out "come over and show him."

Bill Proffers His Services

So, wagging his tail in a friendly sort of way (though he still continued to stare the lad most out of countenance), the one called Bill swam to the side of the tank and lifted his head half out of the water.

"Now, put the mouth of your cloud-sack right over his nose," instructed the worker. "That's it. Bravo! Only hold tight. There it goes! Wheel!"

And, sure enough, there it did go—blown into a marvelous red globe by one puff from Bill Silversides.

"Keep hold of it, though!" cried the other, "until I can tie a string round its mouth. Too bad it has that hump on one side. It would be a beauty without that. Now! There, it's ready."

"And there it goes!" cried Jupp, as the big, bounding ball, set free by Davey, rose to join the rest near the roof.

"Let's see where it sails to," shouted the boy, as he ran along, underneath. "Look! It's started to lift against the others."

"The bump on its side is making it go crooked," guessed Jupp. "See! It just won't come to a stop any place."

"Yes, it will!" chimed Davey. "It's going to nose in between those two blue ones. No, now its dancing away again!"

"And making straight down the room," added Jupp. "Straight down the room and—yes, sir! straight for the door!"

Indeed, he was right. For, with three more bounds, the balloon that Davey had made slipped out of the room and into the garden. On it went, dived against the tree, and then, dipping again, sailed out, into the Hall of the Doors.

"There it goes!" shouted Jupp, who had by this time taken the lead in the race. "Give me your hand."

"Hi!" cried the woodpecker. "Hi! no balloons allowed to go out this door!" But Davey and Jupp hardly heard what he said. For, already, they had turned down the great hall in pursuit of the bounding balloon.

EDWIN F. NORWOOD.

Animals in Winter

WHEN the winter comes, we wear more clothes, and perhaps eat more and run about more, to keep ourselves warm. Some animals are able to regulate their lives in the same way. But there are others who are unable to do this. Such animals are, in the British Isles, the hedgehog, the dormouse, and the bat. First of all, they prepare themselves for the winter by eating a great deal all summer, and getting really fat. Then, as soon as it begins to get cold, they creep into some small sheltered hole, or nook, curl up, and go to sleep. There they stay all winter, hardly moving at all, and neither eating nor drinking.

The hedgehog often rolls himself up into a very tight ball, and covers his prickles with moss, dry grass, and leaves, which all help to keep out the cold. Bats generally go into the roof of some barn for their winter sleep. They hang upside down by their feet. They do not sleep so soundly as Mr. Pricklepup; sometimes, on warm days, they wake up and fly around, then go back to sleep again.

In America the marmoset goes to sleep in winter; and, in the deserts of Asia, is a queer little kangaroo-like mouse, called a Jerboa, who also hibernates, as going to sleep all winter is called. In Australia, there lives a very funny looking animal, called the Spiny Ant Eater, and he, too, can't keep warm and awake in winter, so sleeps through it.

The dormouse is a very pretty little mouse, found in the south of England. It is able to climb about in the hedges and bushes. It makes itself a cozy nest in which to sleep, but is easily awakened, if disturbed.

Long years ago, people used to think that birds, or rather some kinds of birds, slept all winter, but this is not true; for they fly away south at the approach of the bad weather, and so avoid the cold. Sometimes, when they first come back in spring, it is very cold, and they creep into walls and holes. It was because people found them like this that the belief arose that the birds must have slept in these holes all the winter. But, by placing metal rings in the legs of birds when they are young, it has been proved that they fly away over the sea, and spend the winter in a warmer country, perhaps thousands of miles away from the place where they were born and to which they will return in the spring.

Little Blue Overalls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I love my little blue overalls
With the red straps
And the shiny buttons.

I love my little blue overalls
With the buttons of a silvery gold.

For in them I can make mud-pies
And gardens and almost anything.

And while they
get blacker and blacker
(not in the least caring)

I stay inside them
and only have to wash my hands
(and sometimes my face)

I love my little blue overalls
With the red straps
And the shiny buttons.

I love my little blue overalls
Hanging in the sun

For while I watch them drying
With the wind blowing
this way
and
that way,

I can play I'm sailing in them
Like a funny blue balloon
Caught in the clothesline.

Birds' Cupboards

People living in Mexico tell us that the birds there have a very clever way of storing acorns for winter use. They are as fond of acorns as robins are of strawberries. The birds carry the acorns in their bills, sometimes for miles, to the steep, dry sides of a mountain, which, in winter, is covered with the hollow stalks of the last year's agave flowers. Beginning at the bottom, they bore with their skillful beaks, little holes in these dry stalks. They then fill these holes with acorns, and by and by, when food grows scarce, they come back to their mountain-side storehouse, take out an acorn at a time and fly with it to a neighboring yucca tree, in the bark of which they bore an opening large enough to hold the acorn firmly; then they insert the nut, break it open, and eat it in comfort!

Abbreviations of Names of States

Each of the following sentences contains the name abbreviated of a state of the Union, the letters being in their correct order:

1. The larks are considered to be among the sweetest bird singers.

2. I refer to the almanac almost every day.

3. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are going abroad soon.

4. I anticipate much pleasure in my visit to Charlie.

5. I'll see Harry on my way to school.

6. It was lucky you brought your umbrella.

7. I found Robert all alone in his chamber.

8. That vase came from Assyria.

9. I directed the letter to J. M. Smythe, M.D.

10. I told Tom I chose to stay at home last evening.

The key to the Magic Sentences, which appeared on this page for May 25, is as follows:

1. David.

2. Dora.

3. Deep.

4. Ham.

5. Emily.

6. Janet.

7. Spallow.

8. Dick.

9. Barkis.

10. Omer.

THE HOME FORUM

Tears Out of Fashion

NOWADAYS people prefer novels in tune with what they see about them, but there must be many who in their youth read that affecting story "Thaddeus of Warsaw," in which the men in fur-trimmed dolmans and spurs wept with surprising ease and copiousness. Years ago, a child reading the book was much struck by the frequently recurring statement that such and such characters bathed each other in their tears. Even at an age when to open the pages of a romance was to be in another and wonderful world, it seemed to him rather an extravagant way of saying that somebody wept, while the total inadequacy of tears for toilette purposes was plain. But "Thaddeus" went through edition after edition and was translated into foreign tongues.

Is it simply that a literary fashion has changed? Certainly no book of today, whose characters had the tear-power of Thaddeus and his friends, could hope to be a best seller. Perhaps it was the period that affected Miss Porter, the authoress, and made her fond of characters whose forms tottered when they were affected and who melted into tears on the slightest excuse.

This sort of thing must have been admired at one time; our grandparents read it with much pleasure; and the more one reads the literature of sensibility the more one feels that it is merely a form of self-indulgence. Only the slightest provocation is needed by the characters in "Thaddeus." But, when things become trying, takes hold of King Stanislas' hand "in a paroxysm of tears." A countess embraces her son, a fine hearty lad, and this is the way Miss Porter tells us about it: "How often has she strained him to her heart, while floods of rapture have poured from her own eyes!" Thaddeus is a good man and when he goes to visit some of his humbler friends in the country, he raises "like weeping family from the dust." Miss Porter has one of the ladies write some verses in which occurs the expression "balm tears," a height of delicacy to which it must be confessed the present century does not attain, although the line reminds one of Beddoe's "Harmonious as a bubbled tear."

One reads this damp romance with the same feeling which strangers impute to the citizens of Greenock, a conviction that there is bound to be a high precipitation during the day. Let us do justice to Miss Porter, however, and record that in Chapter xxvii the heroine, or one of them, raises "her tearless eyes to heaven." Nevertheless, at the bottom of the page, when her friend takes her with inability to understand poetical language, the lady "fell back senseless into her chair." In those days, emotion was emotion, none of your cold self-repression taking the picturesque and color out of everything. When

the baronet becomes very much interested in something, it is described as an "agitation that shook him like an earthquake."

Has this century more sense of humor than has its merely a greater sense of proportion, that the rhodomontades and the elegant emotions of the "Thaddeus of Warsaw" school cannot be tolerated? It is now a long time ago that Thackeray laughed at Werther and put the school of sensibility before the public at its right value, although there are some that never can quite forgive him for doing it. It would seem that although men's manners have not improved they are become in some things more reticent. It is possible that writing of this sort was a literary convention of the period. Weeping and swooning were part of the stage directions and when the taste for this kind of drama disappeared, the drama went with it. Modern readers, though probably not more critical than Miss Porter's admirers, would rise in rebellion against what is shown in the next paragraph. Sobieski hears some news that affects him (this is the last chapter) and "his tears gushed out in spite of himself." Of course Mrs. Sobieski mingled her tears with those of her husband—she would never have got into the novel if she had not been ready to do that.

The last two paragraphs of the book portray the happy ending, to be sure, but they keep the tears going quite the same. Thaddeus, happily married and settled down, meets with his old friend Kosciuszko, whose blessing he demands. "Kosciuszko did bless him; and embalm the benediction with a shower of tears, more precious than the richest unction that ever flowed on a royal head—they were drawn from the heart of a hero." When we read that two famous men are here portrayed who had done a great deal of hard fighting and hard campaigning, it is only consistent to allow a few civilian tears to less illustrious characters in the book. After all, it is one of the famous books, though it be a fame modified.

Virtuoso's Evolution

"Can I have it when it's empty?" You will not pass many hours with us without hearing this peevish, persistent to some member of the household in Guy's most insinuating manner. It does not seem to matter what "it" is, so long as it is capable of emptiness. Cardboard box, biscuit tin, sugar or flour bag, anything in the nature of a receptacle is coveted and, if possible, added to the growing stock.

The appetite for empty receptacles is insatiable. The inconvenient fullness of things is the only check it knows. "Would you like to have The Furlongs when it is empty?" The Furlongs is our house, and the question was asked with a vague hope of impressing on the collector the fact that there is a limit somewhere. He considered the proposition gravely. "Yes," he said at length, "and then I would put it in the toy-cupboard." On occasion we are not quite sure whether Guy speaks with entire seriousness or whether he consciously unbends and indulges what he seems to be his interlocutor's desire for persiflage. It is then that he is apt to score a reply that sort proves that there is no limit.

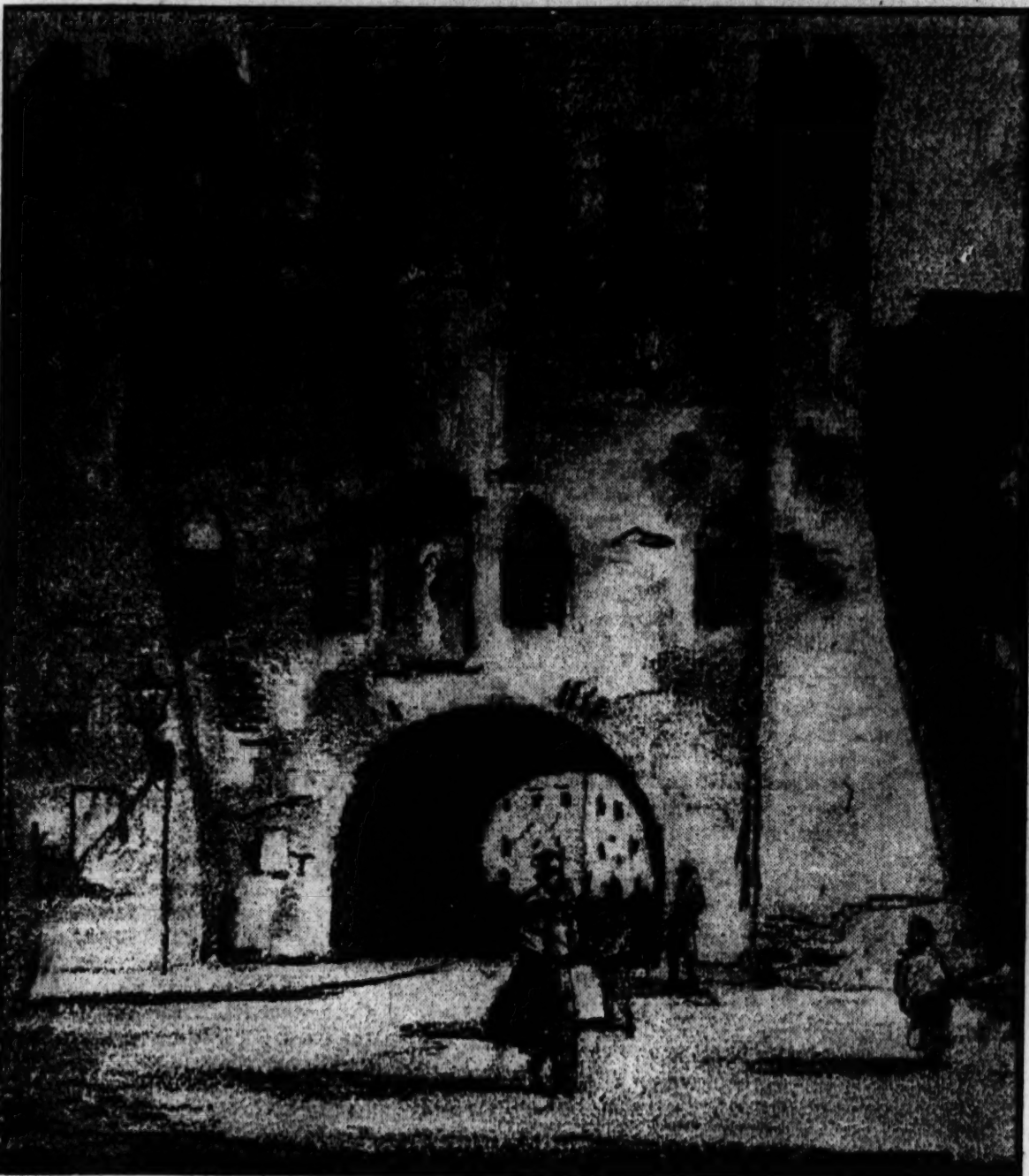
The beginning of the enthusiasm for vacant spaces dates back to the time when Peter sojourned with us. That god-like mortal bestowed our world like a veritable Colossus, and Guy looked up to him with the eyes of adoration. As is the bantam chick to the towering eagle, so is Peter to a half-to rising eight. Peter naturally had all the interests and enthusiasms proper to a gentleman of his years, and he was soon attended with sincerest flattery in his uprisings, his down-sittings, in the fashion of his speech, in every course which he delighted to run. In time it became a little embarrassing to him, as can readily be understood, and he took to lengthening his stride. The "sedulous ape" must always be trying to the Exemplar.

However, before Peter had shaken himself free of his following, much was accomplished. When Guy strode in from the garden announcing "I've got a jolly good flint," it was clear that a definite pace of life had been turned. No acute jolly good flints who has not breathed the simpler air. It was not so very long ago since Guy had coincided with Penelope in regarding all small bits of stone as just "grabbles." That they could be divisible into flints and other things, including thunderbolts, had not dawned on our community. But Peter altered all that. Even Penelope took to isolating fragments of mud or what not and regarding them with reverence. A piece of toasted cheese removed from a mouse-trap was for some time one of her most valued possessions.

The feminine attitude towards collecting is, as has been said, very well exemplified by Penelope. She also collects stamps. If we are not very careful she collects them from the letters which are waiting in the box to be posted.—H. T. Sheringham in "Ourselves When Young."

The Singer and the Song

A song is a great adventure. Thousands write it, tens succeed; and when they have succeeded, its fate still lies entirely with the singer. No one ever had it so much in his power to make the worse appear the better cause, or to refrain from so doing. The ancients placed Thamyris and Narada among the gods; the moderns pay their counterparts royalties. But the singer's personality is still incalculable in terms of canonization or of cash. That personality means all that he has been able to crowd into his life; and he may still enlarge it. A good way to do that is to read all the poetry that he does not sing, and to listen to all the music written for some other instrument than the voice.—A. H. Fox Strangways.



Street Scene in Vilna

In the Wilderness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The little window of the poet shows
Dull walls of brick, and climbing
fire escapes,
With sagging pulley-lines of ill-
washed cloth—
Weird, waving semblances of human
shapes.

And through the window, from the
court without,
Come women's voices, shrilling
forth a tale
In slender tongue, children's con-
tentious shout,
And—all the night—an infant's
piercing wail.

But ever to the poet's lifted eye
Is stretched a bit of sky of heavenly
blue,
Where, day by day, a snowy cloud
drifts by.
Where, night by night, a single star
shines through.

Thus led by pillar of a cloud by day,
The poet sings of green and lovely
places;
By fire at night again is shown the
way,
And knows that God still dwells in
quiet spaces.

—Gertrude B. Thomas.

By Train Through the Jungle

The thousand mile journey down the Malay peninsula, through the region which the ancients knew as the Golden Chersonese, provides the traveler with an unending panorama of tropic life, for throughout the greater part of the distance the rails run through the virgin jungle. Monkeys chatter in the tree-tops as the train sweeps by. Above the rumble of the wheels rises the shrill screech of frightened macaws. Enormous reptiles slip silently into the tangle of vegetation which walls in the right of way. Overhead the branches meet and interlace so that for hundreds of miles the train travels beneath a canopy of foliage. Orchids, white, yellow, violet, purple, crimson, swing from the higher boughs like incandescent globes of colored glass.

As we push southward into the Malay States signs of semi-civilization become increasingly apparent; broad expanse of paddy-fields, bright green with sprouting rice; flimsy native huts, thatched with leaves and perched high on bamboo stilts; naked brown men who pause in their occupations to stare in wonderment at the iron monster thunders past.

And so we come to Johore, the Biblical land of Ophir, where from its hilltop, the pink palace of the Sultan looks southward, across Malacca Strait, toward those rich islands which ring the Java Sea. Here the train is run aboard a ferry to come to a final halt half an hour later before the Tank Road station in Singapore. We are almost under the equator. Behind us stretch ten thousand miles of steel.—Alexander Powell, in The Century Magazine.

On the Hill

On a steep hillside, to all airs that blow
Open, and open to the varying sky,
Our cottage homestead, smiling tranquilly,
Catches morn's earliest and eve's latest glow.
—Paul Hamilton Hayne.

Renaissance and Reformation

FEW foreigners are aware that Vilna, which has been so much under discussion in the conferences of the League of Nations, is a town remarkable not only for its beautiful position, but also for its many fine specimens of architecture. Vilna is full of artistic monuments witnessing to the important part it played in former times, as a leader of culture and civilization, and before it was swallowed up by Russia.

Three factors therefore combine to give the ancient residence of the Polish kings and grand dukes of Lithuania its peculiar charm—nature, history and architecture. Memories crowd on the observer as he looks on the town from one of the wooded hills among which it is built. At his feet wind in picturesque curves the broad Vilja or the narrower Vilejka. The numerous church towers and old walls recall the days of Vilna's greatness, when, under the wise rule of the Jagiellon dynasty, the town became a center of civilization and culture, forming a barrier against Mongol barbarism on the east. There were built numerous beautiful churches. St. Stanislaus, which dates from 1386, is erected on the spot formerly dedicated to the heathen god Perkunas. Of the earliest building only the foundations remain. Originally a Gothic cathedral it was rebuilt in Baroque style and finally at the end of the eighteenth century it assumed its present classic form, the beautiful chapel of the patron saint of Lithuania, St. Casimir, alone preserving its baroque character.

Close to the cathedral is the belfry of imposing proportions, and near at hand the university church of St. John, which has been rebuilt in Renaissance style, though a few fragments still preserve its original Gothic. Perhaps the finest piece of architecture in Vilna, however, is the Gothic church of St. Anne, built of brick and of such beautiful proportion that Napoleon said when he saw it that he regretted he could not carry it back with him to Paris. There are many noteworthy churches in Vilna, but perhaps the building specially dear to Polish hearts is the university, founded in the sixteenth century and existing until 1832, when it was closed by the Russians. Not only did it spread enlightenment and culture throughout the country, but it became a stronghold of Polish aspiration. It is famous in Polish history not only for the number of learned men whom it gathered within its walls, but because it accepted and carried out the watchword of its orator, "Lacerated Poland can be reborn by enlightenment." By the patriotism with which it imbued its students it improved the whole nation, and it became the source of moral strength in Poland's most tragic hours.

In truth, of the beauties of Vilna only fragments remain. It was the target for invasions by the Tartars, Muscovites, Swedes, and Germans; each left their mark upon the town; each robbed and burned and pillaged down to the latest times. Now, at last, it is to be hoped that it has emerged on a new era, and that, restored to the country for which it has endured so much, it may, at length, enjoy the rich development of its resources which it has so amply merited.

Whatever is against right reason, that no faith can oblige us to believe.—Cicerone

Right Reasoning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST human reasoning is based on the assumption that man is material, and that existence in all its phases involves matter. Mortals have spent centuries of research in a vain attempt to account for life, or to perpetuate life in matter. The firm determination to evolve some theory which will satisfactorily explain material life and activity seems to be the aim of much misdirected human effort. That kind of reasoning has accomplished no lasting results; each new theory has been hailed by a few, and held by a few, only to be superseded by the next so-called discovery. Matter, and reasoning based on the assumption that matter is real, are always impermanent and substanceless, as the teachings of Christian Science so clearly reveal. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 492) Mrs. Eddy says, "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence."

There is no problem of our day that does not need this right reasoning; no problem that may not be immediately alleviated and ultimately solved by it. So-called mortal mind insists that health is intermittent, that time is fleeting, and life passing. Turning to the true basis of spiritual existence, and reasoning from that correct premise, we see that material body is a false concept of man, time a false concept of eternity, and animate matter a false concept of life; as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 14), "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth."

As we begin to obtain some understanding of the fact of unlimited spiritual existence and the God-given dominion of man, the evils of the material world begin to lose their seeming power over us. We all know that the play we witness on the stage would not move us to tears or rage, to joy or fear, unless we were to lose, for a moment, our thought of its unreality and accept it temporarily as true. Knowing it to be only a play from which we can at any moment escape, knowing that we are not in fact involved in it at all, it has no power, really, to affect us.

Thus, in the light of Christian Science, which reveals the truth of Spirit and its creation, the seemingly true pains, griefs, pleasures, and fears of material existence are learned to be but fleeting, mistaken concepts of life; and, thereby, they lose their power to make us suffer, or to deceive us into

needed, consider . . . how impossible it would have been that a work marked by the moral cynicism of Boccaccio's Decamerone should become a representative classic of England, or that the moral sincerity characteristic of the whole of Elizabethan comedy, should have dominated the Italian stage. It must not be assumed that the element in English character which is here emphasized was the specific product of the Reformation; it doubtless appears, one way or another, in the more characteristically racial products of every previous era. For good or ill, the Anglo-Saxon has always been disposed to take life seriously on the moral side. The influence of sixteenth-century Protestantism were simply the special formative forces for the old spirit in the new age. In the seventeenth century these were to rise, for a time, to the point of dominating the chief literary products of the age; in the age of Shakespeare they were undercurrents, helping to determine, no doubt, the main course of the stream, while allowing its surface to bear freely hither and thither the bright airy elements of worldly pleasure. Thus but two Elizabethan poets of first-rate importance, Spenser and Donne, were important as interpreters of spiritual things, and in this aspect of their work they were children of the Middle Ages rather than of the Renaissance. For the greater number God and the other world were no doubt realities, but, like Falstaff's hostess, they hoped there was no need to trouble themselves with such thoughts yet, while the things of this world were so many and precious. Raymond Macdonald Alden, in "Master Spirits of Literature."

Nature's Chiaroscuro

How nature juggles with light and shade! She rears a high bank on one side of a brook; rippling over a pebbly bottom, with a few big stones to provide miniature rapids and falls; on the other side, to offset a deep shade of the bank, she spreads a little wilderness of mint and what not, softly green and gray; she borders the stream on both sides with yellow spice bushes; and all this just where the gentlest wind will flicker the leaves of a tall maple upon the scene.

Then, when all is set, and the lights arranged, she drops into the right center of the stage a perfectly symmetrical clump of wild geranium, the flowers mauve in the sun and amethyst in the tender shadows, itself a study in chiaroscuro, and the completing touch to the picture.

If you are a dweller in temperate zones, you may see such wonders as this any day that you face countryward in May or June.

Were men to one another
As kind as God to all,
Then no man on his brother
For help would vainly call.

On none for idle wasting
Would honest labor frown;
And none to riches hasting
Would tread his neighbor down.
—Thomas Toke Lynch.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1922

EDITORIALS

The European Problem

AN INTERESTING analysis of the European situation has recently been published by a competent American observer who was in Genoa during the recent Conference. He explains that a profound change is coming over Europe, owing to the growing divergence between French and British policy. After the armistice the Allied bloc dominated the situation. The meetings of the Supreme Council settled European questions pretty well as they thought fit. Germany had to acquiesce under the threat to occupy the Ruhr Valley, and Russia, if indifferent to allied decisions, was impotent to affect the rest of Europe. Now, however, the weakening of the Anglo-French Entente has destroyed the unanimity, and, therefore, the power of the Supreme Council, with the result that Russia and the enemy powers are beginning to recover their independence. The first sign of this was the signature of the recent Russo-German treaty, and the writer sees in this treaty the beginnings of a new balance of power in Europe, in contrast to the allied predominance which has existed since the war.

The divergence between French and British policy he ascribes to a fundamental difference in the necessities of the two countries. France, he points out, is concerned with two things, security against future German attack, and the payment of German reparations, whereby alone she can balance her budget, and recover the immense sums she has spent in restoring the devastated regions. France, therefore, is almost wholly preoccupied with the question of enforcing the execution of the Treaty of Versailles, which gives her both reparations and security, at any rate for a number of years. Great Britain, on the other hand, is in no military danger from Germany, but is in desperate need of recovering her trade abroad. She has 2,000,000 of her population unemployed, which is producing the gravest effects, both on the prosperity and the morale of the people. In consequence, she is mainly concerned with bringing about political peace and economic reconstruction in Europe, and is prepared to modify both the Treaty of Versailles, and the scheme of reparations, in so far as they stand in the way of Europe's recovery.

It is not easy, the writer points out, to see how this divergence is to be overcome and harmonious co-operation restored, and he then goes on to explain how it lies at the bottom of the difference between the French and the American or British outlook towards disarmament. The view of the English-speaking peoples is that competitive armaments are not only wasteful, but that they invariably bring, not peace and security, but war and ruin in their train, because of the suspicion they engender, and the vested interests in militarism which they create. Accordingly, with the experience of the events which led up to the Great War before them, they are trying to prevent war and to maintain permanent peace in the Pacific by an agreed limitation of naval armaments, and they are anxious that Europe should secure its peace by similar means. France, on the other hand, and with her Belgium and the powers of the Little Entente, cannot believe that Germany will pay reparations or acquiesce in the settlement of Versailles, except under force majeure, or that Russia, under the Bolsheviks, can be trusted to keep any agreement she may sign. Hence, so far from agreeing to a universal limitation of armaments, they rely upon their own superiority in armaments for security, to obtain payment of reparations, and to maintain the settlement of Versailles.

The conclusion which the writer draws from this diagnosis of the situation is a gloomy one. He evidently considers the French view of the facts of the European situation more correct than the British or the American. He sees no chance of bridging the gulf which now separates France and England. He looks forward, therefore, to a new European alignment, with France and the powers of the Little Entente on one side, and with Germany, Russia, Hungary, Bulgaria, etc., on the other. Between these two European groups there will be a steadily growing competition, which must end eventually in a new war, and which may break out at any time in a new effort to prevent Germany and Russia from getting once more upon their legs.

Articles of this kind serve an invaluable purpose, even if one does not agree with their gloomy conclusions. They point ruthlessly to a situation which is certainly not as insoluble as the writers may think, but which may lead directly to the dire results they foresee, unless it is definitely and wisely dealt with. The Great War could certainly have been prevented if enough people had been awake to what was impending. If all the democratic peoples had made it clear that they were never going to permit the liberty of free peoples, like Belgium, to be obliterated by brute force, and if at the same time they had sympathetically but resolutely pointed out to the Germans that the reason why they were isolated was because they allowed the control of their foreign policy and their armies to remain in the hands of a militarist and autocratic clique, the absolutism of the Kaiserdom would probably have been overthrown by an internal revolution, instead of at the cost of a world war.

So now the situation of Europe is undoubtedly ominous. But it is not difficult to deal with, if it is fearlessly and generously handled, especially by outside powers. Fundamentally, it is the fear and suspicion which spring from the dark background of a history full of war and suffering which lies at the roots of the present trouble. The very races who, when they settle in America, find that they can co-operate in perfect confidence and friendliness, cannot in Europe free themselves of the traditions of the past, and believe that each is plotting the other's destruction. It is not true, at any rate, of the overwhelm-

ing mass of the population. If there is one thing certain, it is that the ordinary men and women of every nation in Europe are only too passionately anxious to put war forever behind them, and to live in amity and peace with their neighbors. What makes for war are the narrow nationalist ambitions, the historic fears and jealousies, the pride of race and language of relatively small but influential groups, which play continually upon the ignorance and prejudice of the masses, through the platform and the press. If the peoples of Europe could only be given the same positive sense of unity and co-operation with one another that their descendants have gained on the American continent, it would not take long for Europe to become as peaceful and as prosperous as America today.

It is precisely because the peoples of the New World have overcome the fears and suspicions which estrange their fellows in Europe, that they can do so much to heal Europe of its needless divisions. If it were not for the New World, it might be true that Europe is doomed to drift back into militarism and war. That certainly need not be. But if they are to prevent it, they must be prepared to play the rôle, not of the Pharisee, but of the Good Samaritan. Today it is evident that some one is only too ready to pass by on the other side.

It is a reasonable query, after all, why a deliberative body, one whose proceedings and rules are determined by itself, should impose upon its debates a hard and fast rule of cloture. It is hardly enough that in the estimation of all the critics of the United States Senate, for instance, it should appear that the present great need is for limiting debate and hastening the enactment of pending measures. Perhaps the public may not be able to judge aright. Is it not a fair presumption that when there is such a lack of unanimity of opinion regarding the proposed tariff bill, to cite a specific case, the longer unwise final action is delayed the better? There is often greater safety in delay than in hasty decision. That the Senators are unable to agree quickly on the proposed tariff schedules indicates that there is serious doubt as to the wisdom of placing the law as at present outlined on the statute books.

The cloture rule, strictly and impartially enforced, is a severe and inflexible weapon. Necessarily, it is a weapon which the majority decides to employ to regulate its own proceedings. It may be urged by a faction of the majority to be employed to control an opposing faction, but it cannot be utilized by a minority. So it is interesting at the moment to watch the progress of the movement in Washington to force the tariff bill to a vote by limiting the debate upon it. The necessity does not exist, apparently, of stopping the mouths of those of the minority party who are opposed to the enactment of any tariff measure which has for its avowed object the protection of American infant industries, as they are somewhat humorously called. The apparent necessity is to check the opposition of those Republican Senators who are attempting to save their party's face by passing a safe-and-sane tariff bill, framed in the interest of and according to the present-day views of the American public.

But it is doubtful if those who are most insistent upon the adoption of cloture have the courage, even if they have the desire, to bind themselves by an inflexible rule. The advocates of protection understand perfectly that the sentiment of the people, as a whole, is against a return to a high protective tariff. Against their desire to complete the work of the session and return to their homes to look after their own and their party's interests in the approaching political campaign, is the inescapable dread of making a blunder which will weaken their ranks as they were weakened by the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich protective tariff schedules during the Taft Administration. The failure to resort to an inflexible rule of cloture at this time may save them from just such an eventuality.

So much attention has been paid during the last few years to the question of food relief to the Near East that the statement made by Stephen Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister to the United States, that America's greatest gift to these peoples has not been food for relief work, but education, is likely to come somewhat as a surprise to many. Mr. Panaretoff especially referred to Robert College of Constantinople, the American University at Beirut, and the Constantinople Women's College. All of these colleges are known in their respective localities, he said, as American schools far more frequently than by their own names.

When it is realized what a wonderful work such schools as these, imbued with American ideals, have the possibilities of doing, in the task of arousing the thought of these peoples to their heritage of freedom, activity, self-reliance, liberality, and control, it is no wonder that Mr. Panaretoff, who is at present engaged in a speaking tour in America in behalf of these colleges, should have explained that, while the United States has won a special place in the affections of these peoples of Europe by its generosity in relief work, as a matter of fact it had long ago assumed a higher duty toward them, that of enlightening their consciences and quickening their aspirations to a better and a higher life.

The future is dawning, dimly perhaps at the moment, but yet with great promise for these nations of Europe. These colleges have proved their worth; they will continue to do so if properly supported. They are not any product of political or national ambitions or aggrandizement, but are simply the symbols of American good will and fellowship. They are the exponents of ideals which have made for the greatness of America. Surely their work should be continued unabated.

DEFENDING the increase of 100 per cent in the duty on citrate of lime imposed by the tariff bill now pending in the United States Congress,

High Tariffs and Land Values

Senator McCumber pleaded for high protection on this essential material for cooling and refreshing beverages consumed by many millions of Americans, on the ground that the domestic product is made from lemons grown in California, on land worth from \$2500 to \$5000 a acre. He described a visit that he had made to a lemon grove in that State in 1920, and told of the urgent need for tariff duties to protect the California lemon growers against the competition of Italian lemons and citric acid made from them.

This is not the first time that American high land values have been made the basis of an appeal for laws increasing the cost of articles of general consumption, but it is not known that this argument was ever before frankly put forward in Congress. To the pleas for protection for infant industries, or for tariffs high enough to protect domestic manufacturers against cheaper labor in foreign countries, the Senate, by approving the greatly increased duty on citrate of lime, has now added the theory that the high price of land is a factor in determining the rates of customs duties. If future tariffs are to be drafted according to the relative values of land in this and other countries, it would seem that the rates of duty will be much higher than any that have ever been imposed.

In his word picture of the California lemon industry, languishing because of low prices, Senator McCumber did not explain how the land devoted to lemon growing happened to be worth from \$2500 to \$5000 an acre. Twenty or thirty years ago that land had little or no value. If it is now worth the figures quoted it must be because it can give a potential profit on that valuation. There is, of course, the value due to irrigation and the planting and care of lemon trees, but it is not pretended that the outlay per acre for these purposes is anything like its reputed value. The interest on an average value of \$4000 per acre would be, at present rates on land loans, from \$280 to \$300, a fixed charge that must be met out of the sale of lemons. The question in which the consuming public is directly interested is: If the lemon industry is not prosperous, why are lemon orchards so valuable?

If the pending high duties on lemons and their products are maintained, the result will be to still further increase the nominal value of the lemon lands. Then in a year or two Congress will again be appealed to by Senators Johnson and Shortridge for higher protection, on the ground that California lemon-growing land has advanced in value to \$6000 or \$7000 per acre. With more protection and greater prosperity for lemon growers, land values will go up. With higher priced land, lemon growing can be made to appear unprofitable, and the American consumer of lemons will again be called upon to pay higher prices in order to show a profit on inflated land values.

IN THE course of the lively—not to say acrimonious—discussion of the problem of India, and British rule therein, the effort has been made to prove that the people of that huge country are homogeneous, and that a considerable percentage—put at 85 per cent—speak a common tongue. As against this, The Statesman's Yearbook gives the following lingual statistics:

The Indian Babel

82,000,000 people speak Hindi
48,000,000 people speak Bengali
23,000,000 people speak Telugu
20,000,000 people speak Marathi
18,000,000 people speak Tamil
10,000,000 people speak Punjabi
10,000,000 people speak Gujarati
10,000,000 people speak Kannarese
10,000,000 people speak Oriya
7,000,000 people speak Burmese
6,000,000 people speak Mandalayan

These are not mere dialects of a common tongue, but distinct languages. Many have wholly different scripts. Some written pages are read like English, from left to right; others from right to left. Elaborate language bureaux are maintained by the Government in order that officers changing posts may be instructed in the language of their new stations. English, though admittedly an alien language, is more nearly a common tongue than any other.

As customs, religions and habits of thought differ as widely as does speech, the withdrawal of the English would create chaos in society and a Babel of tongues.

THE weaving of new ties of intellectual sympathy and personal friendship between the United States and different other nations goes on quietly but rapidly far beyond the ken of a certain type of "statesmen" in Washington who never gave much thought to "abroad" and are now too much worried over their political fences to note significant movements in international relations. A recent development in the knitting process between nations was the announcement by the Royal University of Rome of special courses this summer for American students. The courses will include studies in Italian history, art, literature, and industrial affairs. Arrangements for this plan were made with the university by the Associazione Italo-Americana and the Library for American Studies in Italy, two allied organizations that have been doing effective work for neighborliness, mutual appreciation and good fellowship between the two nations. Many similar efforts are going on continuously and in widening circles, and they will ultimately bear rich fruit of world peace and happiness, while heathen politicians rage and imagine vain things.

AS GREATLY as it may be desired to establish the theory that all the members of the human family share

Mr. Ford and His Friends

equally in the distribution of talents and equipment, the tendency is to apply, in the choice of those called to perform specific tasks or to undertake particular duties, those selective methods which have proved themselves applicable and trustworthy. One's friends cannot always be depended upon to apply these tests wisely or impartially. Their desire to be helpful sometimes is unbar-

assing. At the moment there is a more or less clearly defined movement on the part of the friends of Mr. Henry Ford to make him a candidate for the presidency of the United States two years hence. Their solicitude offers quite convincing proof of the truth of the observation just made. Mr. Ford, as he no doubt will admit, is not of the timber from which presidents are made. Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, has achieved notable success in his chosen line of activity. He has worked an industrial revolution from which he and those associated with him have reaped magnificent fortunes. In the line of his training and experience he is a constructor and builder, actuated by progressive ideals and unselfish purposes. But it would not be proposed, even by his most ardent admirers, that he be placed on the bench, simply because his education and experience have not fitted him for such a position. Is it not equally true that he has not been fitted for the higher duties to which his friends would call him?

There is, after all, an eternal fitness of things that must be observed. It is no disparagement of a man to say of him that he is not fitted for the presidency of a great nation, no matter what may have been his accomplishments. A great soldier, simply because he has proved his prowess in war, is not necessarily qualified to be a great executive. Mr. Ford should not regard the efforts of his friends too seriously. Probably he does not. He is not a vain person. He is ambitious, but it is quite likely that his greatest ambition is to serve where he can serve acceptably. It is conceivable that he might lead a movement which would result in the selection of one to the high office with which his name has been associated who would be capable of crystallizing and enforcing those constructive reforms to which he is believed to be committed. In such an undertaking he would be able to enlist the support of the millions of people in the United States who believe they are able to estimate his true worth. There are ambitions as high as that to rule. One of these is the ambition to serve.

Editorial Notes

A LITTLE mystery relating to the whereabouts of the crown used by the Hohenzollerns at their coronations as kings of Prussia has been solved in a rather amusing way. The crown, it appears, has no real existence beyond a simple metal framework, made adjustable to any size of head, and capable of being fitted out with jewels, according to the taste of the monarch entitled to wear it. Thus does pageantry pay for its glamour in the modesty of its props. Fortunately, its beholders usually can be relied on to see only what they are meant to see, as Hans Andersen shows rather pointedly in the fairy tale of "The Emperor's New Clothes." The little child who divines the truth which escapes courtiers and populace is rarely present, so what matter if a nation's pageantry proceeds on adjustable frames for crowns and all the tricks of the stage carpenter and property man? At the same time there is something to be said for the Greeks and Romans of the classical period, who, for crowns, twisted together twigs of oak, olive and laurel.

READERS of American illustrated papers must sometimes feel alarmed at the frequency of pictures of preparedness wherein bank clerks, both men and women, are learning to shoot with pistols, armored express wagons drive through crowded cities, their window apertures bristling with the muzzles of "automatics," and armed men mount guard over the mail vans. There is something novel and spectacular about all this peace-time panoply. At the same time, such aggressive demonstrations of mistrust toward the public are not exactly agreeable. Perhaps the idea back of these defense works is that revolvers and armor plating will make for safety. But said Poor Richard: "The way to be safe is never to be secure." After all, the law-breaker fears "no foe in shining armor." Turn the whole country into an armed camp, and he would flourish all the more. It is courage of a different kind he fears. And even if occasionally he makes away with his loot, it is a small price to pay for freedom from automatics and armored cars.

RHETORIC is often a dangerous ornament, and a correspondent of The Times, of London, in writing on the limitations of post-war youth and in defense of the "wisdom born of long experience," seems to have chosen a particularly unfortunate flourish. "I go tiger-hunting with youth," he declares, dramatically; "when I enter the council chamber I leave him at the door." Surely the first half of this declaration is exactly what did not happen in the war years. In August, 1914, age arranged the most extensive tiger hunt of history; but youth was promptly summoned to bear the brunt of it. Certainly when the council chamber stage of the proceedings was reached age lived up to the program suggested by this admonisher of youth. And is not this one reason why the younger generation grows restive?

THE "Druids" of Henley-on-Thames have planted an oak tree in memory of their comrades who fell in the Great War. The idea is original, and a happy one. Any one who travels through England today finds in village after village a memorial of set pattern, either a cross or an obelisk, and the cumulative effect of these is one of sadness. But a tree is a growing thing, and in years to come the Henley oak, it is hoped, will be spreading its leafy branches over an ample area of the fair English countryside. Better a living tree than a dead stone.